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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 9

Book-Making a Librarian Wants

Frank K. Walter

Securing and Recording Public Documents

Neltje T. Shimer

Recruiting for Librarianship Through the
College Library

Mary Elizabeth Downey

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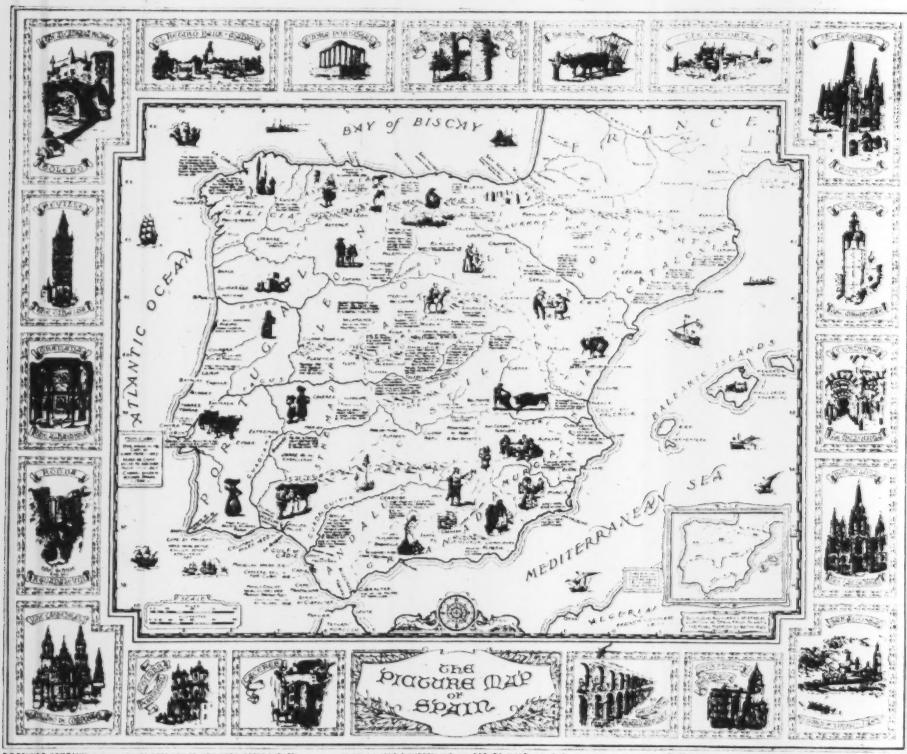
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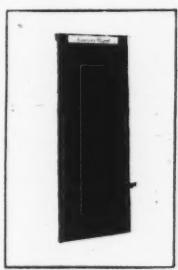
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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

* Marian Cutter of the Children's Book Shop, New York, N. Y., writes the introduction to the Symposium on librarians who have entered the field of book-selling which will appear in the May 15th issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

* Several types of business libraries and a discussion of exhibits are features of the special libraries number of June first. The titles of scheduled articles are as follows: "Libraries at the Home of Ivory Soap," by Grace Stowell, Librarian of Proctor and Gamble Co.; "Exhibits—Why Do we Have Them?" by Virginia Savage; "The Library of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research," by Lois Heaton Pugsley, Librarian; and "A Branch Library in a Branch Bank," by Marjorie G. Robertson, Librarian of Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association.

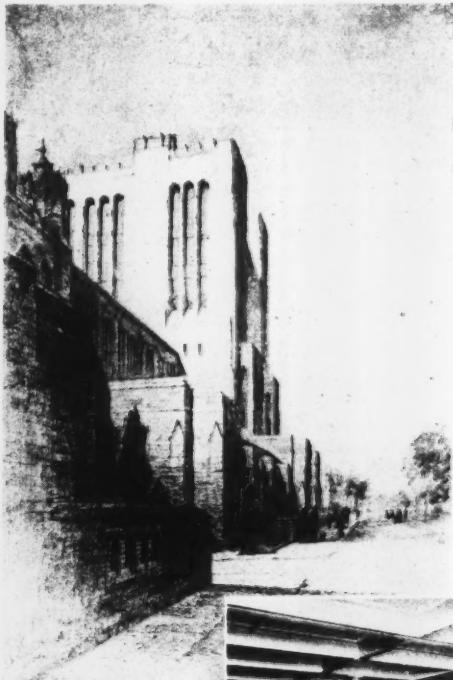
* Henry E. Bliss' paper on "Billionaire Bibliography," a study of the Brussels and Dewey Decimal Classifications, which was announced for this number, will appear in a later issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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Book-Making a Librarian Wants

By FRANK K. WALTER

Librarian, University of Minnesota Library

HERE MAY be and often is a great difference between the book a librarian wants personally and that which he wants as head of a library. In his private capacity he may have the most extreme tendencies his purse will afford or his wife will permit. He may covet even if he cannot buy, association copies which would turn Newton green with envy or *unica* which would make Rosenbach bite his nails with suppressed fury. He may surround himself with stodgy mid-Victorian volumes, gorgeous bindings, or modernistic riots of color and typography and there are none but the wife of his bosom or his creditors who have the right to say to him nay.

As a member of an institution open to public use, his tastes must be restrained. Beauty must usually be subordinated to utility and items of great price must be passed by unless he is connected with one of the small number of libraries which take for at least part of their province the collection of rare and intrinsically valuable books as well as those which are of popular utility or of value to students and specialists.

He must recognize the fact that the oldest library function, preservation of records, is now almost submerged by the later function of popular use. However he may delight in the wider and wiser use of better books, he must remember that little which is for general use receives much care or much respect unless hedged by restrictions which decidedly limit

this same public use. This is not an indictment of what is generally considered the general public as opposed to the bookish or academic type of reader. Many a real lover of reading and many a scholar of deserved repute cannot safely be left alone with a valuable book.

There are certain features in the physical make-up of a book which are desirable in every public library. Many books do not have them, though in most cases only a slightly added cost would enable the publisher to provide them. Durability and permanence are the first characteristics to be sought in a book intended for library use. Attractiveness should be added to these two as far as may be possible.

Conditions which govern the shelving and use of books in libraries naturally affect the desirable limits of size and shape. They must be neither too small nor too large. In modern apartments, the thin-paper, small format book is often the most practical form because of the shelf space it saves. This is not the case in an open-shelf library where it is mixed with larger books and where, because of its smaller size it is very liable to be mis-handled or crowded out of shelf alignment. Thin paper for public use is an abomination. The tall quartos and small folios of limited editions are also objectionable. When taken from the building, their size subjects them to bumps and other injuries and when in the library building, they waste shelf space when shelved with the

more conventional quartos and octavos, or they must be inconveniently shelved on lower shelves or otherwise apart from the other books with which they logically belong. Fortunately, publishers have learned by experience that standardized sizes are one of the conventions which it is not often commercially wise to disregard.

As far as libraries are concerned, books exist primarily to be read. Legibility is, therefore, the first desirable quality. In spite of centuries of experience and study, fashion still plays a large part in type selection, as it did in the earliest products of the printing-press. Roman follows Gothic. Roman varies with country and period. Jenson, Garamond and Granjon point the way to Caslon, Baskerville and Bodoni. These in turn precede the medieval revival led by William Morris, which is now flowering (or going to seed—opinions differ) in the extremely modernistic types affected by European continental presses and most American advertisers side by side with the conservative modifications and adaptations of older types by Goudy, George W. Jones, and others. Laboratory experiments are being conducted to demonstrate conclusively what styles and sizes of types and what lengths of line are best adapted to rapid reading, to minimum eye strain and to other special conditions. Despite the apparent chaos, the results of experiment have not made much difference in actual practices. Except in omnibus volumes and some school and college textbooks, we no longer endure the fine print, double-column editions of the classics over which our more slowly reading forbears pored when they did not use them for decorative purposes or to be displayed as a patent of intellectual status. At the same time, print which our predecessors found easy reading is easily read today.

Good modern books do not use types which, in general appearance and effect, differ essentially from those used by the good printers of earlier days. It is often unavoidable in the purchase of foreign books to escape the exaggerated sizes and unconventional styles affected by continental typographic designers. It is seldom that these types are satisfactory to American readers. Their attention attracting power is admirable for advertising, but their very novelty becomes tiring when they are read consecutively for any considerable time.

Good print deserves good paper. It seldom gets it under modern conditions. This is perhaps the most serious grievance the librarian has against the average modern publisher. The highly coated and heavily loaded art papers of a few years since are happily becoming obsolete in new work through the develop-

ment of offset and other improved printing processes. Bulky, air-fluffed papers (soufflé, the late Cedric Chivers used to call them) and other wood-pulp and wood-fibre papers of very doubtful durability still persist. No librarian in whose custody are many books or pamphlets printed after 1870 need be told what chances he has of preserving much of this material however difficult it may be to replace or how high its permanent value may be. No librarian who has had many books rebound or who has books needing rebinding need be told how much poor paper lessens even the short-term use of the average modern best-seller.

Just what the solution is, perhaps no one can tell. It is useless to deny the fact that publishers are only following the general trend of manufacturing from durability of product to quick replacement which may follow rapid change in taste or other demand. Perhaps it is too much to expect publishers to make a good book which will give twice as much service as one printed on poor paper. Authors as well as publishers are loath to forego royalties based on gross sales in order that they may benefit posterity. Perhaps it is true that modern books are more durable than the papyri in the libraries at the beginning of the Christian era. The elder Pliny mentions, apparently with surprise, that he had seen autographs of the Gracchi, evidently on papyrus, which were almost two hundred years old. No one now living can prove positively that librarians of 2131 A.D. will not, as now, receive frequent visits from prospective sellers of family *Bibles* and other books "one hundred years old," or older. In one respect the ancient publisher was more careful than many of his modern successors. Additional copies of manuscripts, if not available in stock could easily be made. The ancient library, as at Alexandria and at Constantinople in the fourth century A.D., kept a force of copyists who filled up the gaps in the collection. We are now limited to binding clerks, repair departments or, *in extremis*, library binderies. No one can predict what printed matter now destined to speedy dissolution may be the very item needed in the not too remote future. Replacing a book which has disintegrated because of its bad paper is not easy. It is probably out of print and obtainable only by chance. If obtainable, there will be strong probability that the replacement itself will shortly have to be replaced.

If the use of durable paper is impracticable, at least greater ease of obtaining reprints of desirable out-of-print material should somehow be made possible. There is scarcely a library of even moderate size which is not handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining such

books. Their very popularity may be the reason they are now unobtainable. Restricted editions which relieve the publisher and bookseller from overstock have put them off the market. Copyright restrictions prevent their duplication by others than the copyright owners. Irregularity of demand and the absence of a central agency to determine demand prevent any assurance to the publisher that an extra edition would be profitable to him. It is devoutly to be hoped that experiments in reprinting out-of-print desiderata now being undertaken by a few publishers and booksellers and announced as a policy by the present A. L. A. Committee on Book Production may at least point the way to wider facilities for replacement of good books in more durable form at reasonable rates.

The insistence on rapid change and wide variety in every direction which may finally prove to be the outstanding characteristic of the past decade or two has measurably affected books. Fortunately, paper has been affected least. It could not easily be made worse. Also the eye rebels against much eccentricity in its finish and color. Serious attempts have been made to improve it. As noted before, type is still in transition with an apparent return to modifications of long prevalent forms. Binding, of the three physical elements of a book, perhaps is the one in which the librarian can most closely follow publishers' practice. It is no longer sufficient to say (in bad paraphrase of Kingsley)

"Be good, dear book, and let who will be clever, Hold pleasant things, not look them, all day long." The serried ranks of substantial, uninteresting buffs and browns and blacks and dirty blues and declining reds with unattractive lettering of as nearly uniform alignment as possible in which the call number is the most prominent item, no longer attracts the public eye—if indeed it ever was more than tolerated. By greater variety of colors used in rebinding, by varied texture of book cloths, by varied appearance of the backs of books, the use of jacket pictures on the front covers and other devices, the library binder (sometimes through his own initiative and often on demand of the librarian) has fairly well kept pace with the tendency of the times. Experience demonstrates that such variety is administratively profitable. It not only facilitates the selection of individual books by library users, but it aids shelving and hastens other administrative processes.

Binding, to meet library conditions, must not only be attractive. It must be as durable as possible under current economic conditions. Full leather (often in reality buffing which is

weaker than strong paper); flimsy cloth; pasteboard covers, which warp and break on very little provocation; "imitation leather" which too often looks like oilcloth, smells like oilcloth, peels like oilcloth and *is* oilcloth—all these are as undesirable as they seem to be inevitable in many trade editions.

The librarian would be grateful if publishers would aid more in this attempt to vary the appearance of books. They do so through wide range of colors in cloth and stamping, but too often the variety is obtained by the use of paper instead of durable cloth, by the use of paper foil or imitation gold and by the use of an attractive or striking jacket to conceal a very mediocre cloth binding. No one can deny the relative initial economy in using even an elaborate paper jacket, over that of a good cloth book cover, but the economy is seldom passed on to the library. Whatever advantage the jacket may have as a selling device is destroyed by its necessary removal before putting the book into circulation. Only occasionally is it practicable to paste it on the front cover of the book and, even when this is possible, it is an added process with added cost to the library.

Few librarians would object to the lessening tendency of publishers to overload works of fiction and poetry with irrelevant illustrations which add little or nothing to enjoyment or understanding of the text. They appreciate the greater care given to pertinence of illustration to text and to the use of improved processes in both color and black and white work. Few library workers, on the contrary, really like the "tipped" illustrations which still persist in "art books" of all kinds. Their easy removal by astute students with school "projects" involving illustrated notebooks and their usefulness as decorations for the rooms of readers experiencing transient but violent interest in such decoration is a constant source of trouble.

In the category of objectionable features which publishers too often insist on using may be placed the end-papers which carry maps, illustrations, tables, or other material which belong to the book itself. The practice is not new. It dates back to the advertising end-papers and closing pages of many late eighteenth century books. It has not attained merit by age. Even when the book is usable in its original binding, such end-papers must be disfigured by the book-plates, book pockets and other unavoidable library record or, if the book is to be rebound, destruction or serious mutilation of this end paper material is inevitable. When such material includes tables or maps this is a serious matter. The paper

bound editions of Europe usually at least give the book-buyer a chance to preserve such end-papers when he adds permanent binding. The ordinary American edition gives him no such consideration. If it is necessary to use such end-papers they should also be duplicated as fly-leaves or illustrations so that they could be preserved. For certain purposes, which need not here be specified, non-refillable bottles are said by some to be highly desirable. I doubt whether the most ardent advocate of constitutional modification, whether publisher or book-buyer, would push the analogy so far as to say that the non-rebindable book is either desirable or economically defensible from the librarian's standpoint.

Publishers complain, often with justice, that their efforts to provide well-made books at reasonable cost do not meet with general support from librarians. Librarians complain that their requests along these lines meet with

scant consideration from publishers and that turnover rather than permanence is what is usually considered in book production. It is regrettable that both statements are sometimes true.

Nevertheless, there is considerable evidence that public taste in book-making is improving and that better made books are steadily becoming a better publishing risk. At least for the small edition of books of non-fiction, the library has often become the chief support. The private book-buyer as well as the librarian is increasingly becoming dissatisfied with badly printed, flimsily made books for his own library. He sees no reason why they should have to be renewed rather than made to last. It may not be long before it is rather generally recognized that the books the librarian wants are very often the ones the publisher will find it most profitable in the long run to furnish him.

Acceptance of the Sterling Memorial Library

By JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL

President of Yale University

IN BEHALF OF YALE UNIVERSITY, I have the honor gratefully to accept this noble memorial of her devoted son, John W. Sterling. Amid the many great buildings which bear his name, in mute testimony of his love for Alma Mater, this above all others will tell to generations yet unborn the story of a precious vision long cherished and at last come true. Here indeed is "an enduring, useful, and architecturally beautiful edifice" and beyond all peradventure it constitutes "a fitting memorial" of Mr. Sterling's "gratitude to, and affection for" Yale.

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haven for centuries of service undisturbed.

Here toiling side by side, the Librarian, the architect, the builder, have conjured up a dream of surpassing majesty and then translated it into innumerable ingenious and gracious forms whereby the casual reader in search of transient intellectual diversion, not less than the serious scholar embarked on explorations far-flung and recondite, may both be well and promptly served. Here are devices of shrewd intelligence and skill for prosecuting all those arts whereby the treasures of the place may be protected and preserved, while yet available to those who properly require them. As with the great cathedrals, unmeasured thought and care and sheer devotion have been lavished on this pile, whose beauty everywhere leaps out to meet the eye.

It is, in truth, a very temple of the mind which here we dedicate today, a fane wherein are marshalled the greatest souls of human history, and on the altars of its inner sanctuary will always burn the sacred lamp of learning and the holy torch of truth. Here is incarnate the intellectual and spiritual life of Yale.

Address at the Princeton Library Dinner

By HERBERT PUTNAM
Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

ANY ONE INTRODUCED by Dr. Finley ought to call for time. He needs it,—to adjust himself to the role in which he has been depicted. I need it. But as I listened, I found myself forecasting my epitaph. It may read: "Few men have accomplished so much with books—who knew so little of the inside of them."

That Dr. Finley should be your toastmaster was inevitable. We covet him for our obituaries; but we also court him for our beginnings. He is the immediate recourse of any cultural project wishing to inspire confidence. Its inception requires his countenance. In lending that, he surpasses history; for his countenance launches *yearly* a thousand ships, whose mission is not to demolish our topless towers but still further to uplift them.

I should be happy indeed if mine could carry any such authority.

This evening is for me most opportune. I have just been attending a gathering at Yale. Now, when a Harvard man has experienced a touch of Yale, he must forthwith seek counterbalance in a touch of Princeton. Only thus does he regain that poise, miscalled indifference, which is his protection against those vulgar partialities miscalled enthusiasms.

I understood, however, from Mr. Darrow that I was expected to testify in two capacities:—as the head of the National Library, that your purpose—in the enrichment of Princeton—was also in the interest of scholarship at large; and as a Harvard man, that I see in it no competitions likely to prove dangerous to the library of my Alma Mater. Neither attitude involves the slightest difficulty. The only competition to be deprecated is that which, in yielding to the dealer excess profits, diminishes by just so much the yield in books to scholarship. The prime duty of our libraries to American scholarship is to draw to this country abundant material for research; the precise location of it here is but a secondary consideration: provided, of course, that location does not unduly *localize* the benefit of it. Location in a university library may prove the most fortunate of all (except, of course, the Library of Congress). For in a university it is within the control of an authority whose sense of responsibility now extends to every field of learning, of culture,

of the public service; and which now incessantly lends its resources to the aid of them. It lends thus its most precious asset: the members of its faculty; and it lends its books.

In respect of the books, to be sure, its ability may be incomplete. Many of them in its possession—some entire groups—may be subject to restrictions in use precluding any loan of them outside of the library building, or at any rate beyond the campus. The restriction is imposed by the donors of the material. It is natural: for their concern is of only three dimensions: (1) the faculty and student body, (2) the prestige of the university, and (3) the creation of a permanent memorial of their own tastes and talents. A fourth dimension also deserves regard. It is, the general welfare.

May I beg you to regard it? You will surely regard it if you make your gifts, and induce other donors to make theirs, completely free of all hampering conditions,—free even of the implication that they must be kept intact or held permanently. For the time may come when an exchange or conversion of them may be in the larger interest, and incidentally advance your own library in a more important particular. Whatever, therefore, you commit to Princeton, let me beg of you to commit it *freely*. You will not regret it, and posterity will applaud you for it.

I have recently urged this recommendation upon another audience: I wish I might impress it upon the numerous alumni throughout the country who, with or without any such organization as yours, are lavishing their gifts upon their colleges or universities. Their motive is perfect,—including the memorial feature. But in this age of service no memorial can be entirely respectable which, with a capacity for use, stands merely as a relic.

Our university libraries already include almost a major portion of the books of serious import to scholarship now in this country and not closely restricted by conditions that cannot be relaxed. The effect of these numerous gifts will be still further concentration of them in such institutions. That may, as I have said, prove fortunate. If, however, it should mean such a segregation of them as to exile them from the scholar at large, it may prove even ominous. (Continued on page 409)

Recruiting for Librarianship Through the College Library

By MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY

Library Organizer of Ohio

WHEN ASKED TO WRITE A PAPER on "Recruiting for Librarianship Through the College Library," my first thought was "Why carry coals to Newcastle"? However, strange as it may seem, after searching carefully, one may safely assert that very little definite, logical effort has been made so far, to use this finest source of obtaining recruits for our profession.

My subject brings us back to elementals in education for librarianship. In recent years we have heard much, in fact almost everything relating to the subject, from the top. There is no criticism of this, but tonight, we are to come back to elementals, of recruiting librarians from the finest source—the college student.

In presenting this subject we are not unmindful of the great army of library workers, past and present, who have come neither from the college or library school ranks, but in spite of it have done pioneering and splendid work. Many of them have made outstanding records in library service. Nor must one forget that the time is not far distant when there were those of sacred memory at the head of library schools who were not college bred and who did not advocate college degrees as an essential preliminary to the library school or to librarianship.

One must be mindful also that the transitional stage in raising standards in any profession always makes difficulties to be adjusted. There are problems of demand and supply, adequate pay, and competition, which should be as humanly dealt with as possible.

However, the time is rapidly passing—just as in law, medicine, the ministry and teaching—when the person without scholastic background can be considered for library positions above those considered clerical. The change of standards generally, and the comparative ease of obtaining higher education today are among the factors bringing this about. It is easier today to continue study for higher degrees than it was to secure the A.B. a quarter of a century ago. To continue a dissertation

relating to this would be most interesting and pertinent to the present subject, but time forbids.

While conversation with many a high-powered business man discloses the fact that he believes it better for a person to come early into the business or industrial world and receive his special training by coming up through the various departments *à la* Squeers, this can no longer be said of the professions, and it must be admitted that many vocations and professions have long since discovered that the college offers the best source from which to draw recruits. Why should not librarianship have its due quota, from those graduating year after year?

Again, the rest of the world might agree if we were to say that college students represent the cream of what comes from the high schools. Too many factors enter, to keep those of as good mental calibre from going on to college, as those who do. Nevertheless, the college is supposed to select for entrance only those making first class records as students in high school, which makes the college student selective at the start. So what better group have we for recruiting our library ranks than from the college?

Whether or not college students are the best source material in recruiting for librarianship, great consideration should be given to the fact that those who go through college have four additional years of student life, which should give a broader foundation on which to build specialized work, for specialization has its place in library requirements as in other educational and vocational positions. Many library positions require not only a college degree with special education for librarianship, but in addition advanced education in languages, sciences, *et cetera*.

This being granted, our next consideration might be as to the best methods of interesting college students to enter the library as a life work. One simple, direct way is through student activities; leagues and other such organizations requesting chapel or special talks from successful librarians, followed by individual and group conferences. It might be suggested that such talks are far more acceptable given

Presented before College Librarians of the Middle West,
Chicago, Monday evening, December 29th, 1930.

as life experiences of the speaker rather than the stereotyped library school type of speech or article which the student who is sufficiently interested may be influenced to read for himself. There are plenty of them now to be found in books of vocational guidance. In reading lists following these articles, however, one notes the tendency to include books about libraries, and textbooks, not pertinent to the specific problem and only tending to confuse the seeker. Greater care should be exercised in the making of such lists, to have them include only books or articles on librarianship as a profession.

Reference should be made to the catalogs of all the library schools, and they should be on hand at the conference if possible, and later placed on a reserve shelf with the articles on librarianship as a vocation.

The conference following the talk is the most valuable part of the effort. After the address before perhaps 500 students, as many as ten to twelve directly interested may be expected to come for personal conference with the speaker. Students have many questions in the conferences and the leader has only to follow what is asked with ready answers to make the conference successful. Questions relate to the advantages of various library schools; types of work; salaries to be expected; hours of work; demand for librarians in general; and in certain localities; and comparison with other vocations. Special care should be taken in the conferences to give individual advice, and to state the condition of any particular school at the time, saying to the student that if he is to attend library school a year or two later, he should ask again. The personnel and conditions of schools change so rapidly that what one would recommend at one time, he might not at a later date. Within the memory of any of us, schools considered the best, at certain times, have fallen to pieces temporarily.

Follow-up work should be continued through the school year by the college library staff. Mr. J. I. Wyer in his *The College and University Library* says: "A service akin to that of instruction which may well have more attention than it now gets is the recruiting by the staff of the college library of promising students for permanent library service. This may be done through having library work presented at vocational conferences arranged by the college or in a series of vocational lectures, or it may be done, and perhaps better done, through personal acquaintance and influence with students carefully selected as having the desirable qualifications. Many college librarians are zealous in this matter up to the point

of recruiting for their own staffs, but they make no very serious efforts from the larger viewpoint of the profession."

In a few cases letters or announcements are sent out by librarians, for example, letters sent by Director W. E. Henry of University of Washington Library School to juniors and seniors, presenting the attractions of library work, giving entrance requirements and asking any interested to see him, seemed very good so far as seeking those from the local university for its own library school is concerned. The Alumni of the University of Washington also have had a circular (in 1919) on "A Call to Librarianship." The University of Pennsylvania uses a similar method by having a paragraph on "Library Work as a Vocation" at the end of the *Handbook of the Library*, inviting students interested to confer with the librarian. This method is good if students read the handbook, but one wonders whether the invitation may not be as truly hidden as the man who left a one dollar bill in a Hotel Gideon Bible only to find it a year later just where he left it.

The A. L. A. has had some good circulars and broadsides to be used for recruiting purposes. One in particular is worth mentioning, *Librarianship as a Profession for College Trained Men and Women* (1930, 5th edition). A threefold appeal is made for library work: as a profession of books and scholarship, a field for high administrative ability, and a constructive social service. It sets forth librarianship as a growing profession as well as a profession to grow in, and says "Librarianship offers to college graduates, a stimulating, constructive and highly useful life work. It gives unlimited opportunity for service to other professions, occupations, and individuals. An appreciation of books and a belief in their everyday usefulness to all classes of society should be the basic incentive to entering the profession, but beyond this, in its ever widening sphere, there are a variety of more specialized interests which satisfy temperaments wholly unlike, calling as they do for abilities and powers completely dissimilar." From the varied types of work are mentioned the county library, circulation department, reference work, the children's librarian, the worker with the foreign born, branch library service, the school librarian, head of the art, music, teachers, technical, scientific or economics department of a large library, and, last but not least in importance, the village librarian. A few advantages of each type are shown. This circular presents the field, personal qualifications, preparation, salaries, hours for work, vacation, and opportunities for placement and advancement in a most attractive way.

It was expected that the A.L.A. Committee on recruiting for library service would offer a wealth of suggestion pertinent to this problem, but the last report shows the committee to be finding its way, and seems to offer nothing as to recruiting through the college library. As a result of its questionnaire (A.L.A. *Bulletin*, 24:166:1930) very little success can be credited to the poster and printed word, but personal influence is the greatest single factor.

Again, the college library itself may be used as a laboratory through which to lead assistants to choose library work as a vocation. Much depends on the supervisors of their work, making it such that these students will be interested to follow what they do and see, with the further special study and preparation for librarianship. Mr. Wyer (*op. cit.*) says: "For the clerical posts use is widely made of undergraduate students. During their service they learn a great deal about the work of the library, often stay in its staff after graduation, and in some cases eventually fill its more responsible positions or go on to a library school for a perfected professional training."

Some knowledge of library work gained while a student is of inestimable value to those who find themselves linked up with part time library work, with teaching in schools where the enrollment does not justify a full-time trained librarian. Such a teacher-librarian often finds her way to further preparation and to full-time library work with all the essential qualifications, thus proving the college library a good recruiting source for librarianship.

Long before library schools existed and since, many librarians have made their way through experience and training in the college library. The student who comes into the college library as a freshman and continues through the four years, working toward advancement under good supervision, is well on the way to make a good librarian. As Mr. Koopman of Brown University Library said at the meeting of the Eastern College Librarians, November 30, 1929, they "receive during their college course a not entirely unsatisfactory substitute for the first year in a library school certainly an excellent preparation for one." As evidence of success by the student assistant path Mr. Koopman adds a noteworthy list to those now prominent in the profession. He who runs may read the article in *Libraries*, 35:87-89, 1930. A survey among college-bred librarians to find how many were formerly student assistants in college libraries, would no doubt prove most illuminating.

There is, and always will be much in library work that is so purely mechanical that ad-

vanced education is not necessary to accomplish it well. Perhaps time will specifically classify educational requirements for *types* of library work instead of trying to give general standards as at present, so that division will be made between what is the professional and what the clerical work of a staff.

Dr. Works, in his *College and University Problems* says: "It takes vision and scholarship to be a librarian." One might add that no work necessary to be done in a library is unimportant, but does it not seem a pity to throw away the time of those having vision and scholarship, on work which novices can do, and need to do for experience? How often one sees those with good salaries and qualified scholarship, doing work that could be done just as well by student assistants under supervision. The work of such a librarian is placed on a higher plane, and splendid opportunity is used to advantage in recruiting college students for librarianship.

According to the A.L.A. *Survey* (v. 4, p. 267) many college libraries use student assistants mainly or entirely for evening service, and also most of those are open on Sunday and holidays. Only a few are mentioned as having staff supervision. The survey of this important part of college library service is related only to the above points and is included in parts of three paragraphs on little more than one page. I looked in vain for something pertinent to this subject of the college library as a recruiting agency.

The fourth method to be suggested is library courses in the college curriculum. For a fuller discussion of this point than can be given here see LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 53, p. 349, 352. In the early history of colleges for men the curriculum gave consideration to the professions open to them—medicine, law, the ministry, and later teaching. Colleges today give such consideration to preparatory work for many additional vocations and professions open to men.

The reason of being for the early woman's college was no doubt to develop women to be more suitable mental companions, when wedded to men so educated. This reason evidently still holds, but preparation for teaching and social work as additional vocations for women are further reasons for college education for women today. Library science might be called social work, but why should not library courses be given in the college curriculum as a means of recruiting both men and women for librarianship?

The old battle over one branch of learning as mathematics, language, science, the humanities, being superior to another in value of mental development seems no longer needed.

Does not library science in its varied aspects meet the test of any of them in this respect? This phase of the subject is no longer a question in the large university, why should it be so in the college?

Whether we will, or no, so many colleges are now teaching the subject, that the comparison with the story of the camel who finally got all the way in is appropriate. Nor should we longer keep our eyes and ears in the sand like the ostrich, for it no longer takes a prophet to foresee education for librarianship in the college curriculum of the future as freely given as the special courses for other types of work. Liberal arts colleges have been learning that they must correlate the curriculum with life, and to prepare students to meet the necessity of earning a living. How can this be otherwise, with the great demand appearing for qualified public school librarians due to laws now in effect in a number of states and which will gradually sweep the whole country? The college in this case, no doubt, will be our greatest recruiting center as it is for teachers in the schools. The question is not whether the college is to give library courses, for the college is doing it now and will do it more and more. But the point for discussion might well be, as in many other subjects, just how much library science can be included in the college curriculum, and where it should leave off to be continued by the universities, for higher degrees. The discussion for the future will not be whether a person can be permitted to study library science at a certain time, but consideration will be given as to his ability to do so. In other words the subject will no longer be treated as a fetish as in the past.

The matter of credit is of paramount importance to the would-be librarian, and why not? Where instruction is given in library science by those qualified to give it, why should not credit be given as in other subjects? To deny credit simply depreciates the value and dignity of the work. The teaching of library science offers the combination of lecture and laboratory method now common to modern practice in education. There should be no objection to laboratory work fol-

lowing instruction that counts for something in service, which gives an added zest to what is done.

Miss Jessie J. Smith, in her paper before the College Librarians' section, at the last Mid-Winter meeting on "Training of Student Assistants in Small College Libraries" (LIB. JOUR. 55:306) says: "The attitude of the whole student body toward the library is materially affected by having several of the outstanding students in college have an inside view of library problems. The loyalty of the student staff makes infringement of library rules less frequent. And, a selective system furnishes a splendid group of recruits for the library profession."

She follows with a plea for these students to be given certain positions as assistants which they are better able to fill than library school students without such instruction and experience, in order to save them for the library profession. Her future suggestion that library school procedure adapted to meet this need also would help save this desirable group to the library world should have due consideration in recruiting for librarianship.

With the advancement being made in our secondary schools one may expect some librarian with vision, in the not far distant future, to give a paper on that place being the one to begin recruiting for librarianship. We shall not steal her thunder tonight, but I leave the future question with you. Is that too early to begin recruiting? The A.L.A. Committee on recruiting for Library Service as shown by its last report (A.L.A. BULL. 24:166) evidently found the answers from the high school of enough importance to include. Answers to the question of "What prompted you to enter library work as a profession?" under resulting points 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8, gave a total of 278 for the college and 145 for the high school. More than half as many answers as for the college favored the high school, which is a power with which to reckon.

I trust this study will at least have shown what we have not yet scratched the surface of recruiting librarians through the college library.

Crocus

I saw spring gathered up
And poured within a cup
Of small, familiar grace.
April and May and June
Came suddenly to flower
Within this space.

—Anon.

Securing and Recording Public Documents

By NELTJE T. SHIMER

Serial Division, Los Angeles Public Library, Cal.

ABOUT TWO YEARS ago it became evident that a revision of the Los Angeles Public Library list of documents, state, municipal, and foreign, would be necessary in order to use our shelf space to the best advantage. Some series from middle western states for instance, in agriculture, horticulture, and allied subjects were really just cumberers of the search so far as their reference value in California was concerned. At the same time, we found that geological and irrigation series, matters of paramount interest and importance, were not on our shelves, in some cases. All titles in the document checklist at that time were submitted to department heads and a decision asked for along the line of our needs as they had been developing. The result was that a group of Western states, but including also Massachusetts and New York, was selected for inclusive collection. Almost every state in the union however, is represented in our checklist by one or more titles. School directories, education, irrigation, geology reports, prison and welfare surveys and other special subjects are collected serially wherever found.

The same plan was followed with municipal documents. A group of fifteen representative cities was chosen according to size and likeness to Los Angeles as a port and in its other aspects. Extensive collection of municipal documents is left of course to our Municipal Reference Library, which is a department of the main library, but situated at the City Hall. Ordinances, council proceedings, budgets, etc., are omitted entirely from the central collection. The Municipal Reference Department also conducts the exchange of Los Angeles documents with other cities, at the same time supplies the needs of the central library and its branches.

All documents not included in the above classes were ruthlessly discarded. We hardened our hearts and cast them out in the exchange list. Some of the older documents are priced, just as Cleveland did in the recent lists sent out by Mrs. Watterson. However, our prices are not based on any real scarcity that we know of, because we did not take the time to find out. However, we assumed

that many of them are now out of print, and the small prices have been added for the reason that they have cost this library so much in handling and storing for a period of years that we did not feel justified in giving them away, and we certainly didn't have the heart to throw them away. This matter of preparing, pricing, and content of exchange lists might profitably be discussed. The clearing house for duplicates probably will take care of the whole matter, if it seems advisable to include documents.

In foreign documents Los Angeles had the same sort of hit or miss collection most of us had presumably before the advent of the splendid *Foreign Serial List* which is nobly supplementing the *Union List of Serials*. Miss Gregory and the members of these two committees who have made these tools possible have inspired many little prayers of thanksgiving. However, it was decided two years ago when the whole matter of public documents was threshed out, to gather foreign documents particularly from Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America and of Japan, China, India, Australia, and all countries on the Pacific Ocean so far as published in English, Spanish or French. With the foreign list we are able to make our selection with the greatest of ease. Each section as it comes is checked for our holdings, and also for items to be added to our shelves. In the matter of British documents, we had of course, a complete set of the Parliamentary Debates, Patent Office publications. We subscribe to the Command Papers as a serial, the Reports and Memoranda of the Aeronautics Committee, the various reports prepared under the direction of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and others. A set of the German specifications of patents, from 1880 to date has been acquired recently. Missing sections and pages have been filled in by a large order for photostat work sent to the Patent Office at Washington. We are planning to add to our patent collection the French specifications of patents also. With this new *Foreign Serial List*, the science of pursuing and recording public documents is one that should add to the "gaiety of nations" and

perhaps will do at least as much to prove the brotherhood of man as do the conclaves of solemn embassies of which, in the words of our own Will Rogers, "We can hope for not fewer, but perhaps cheaper wars." The Los Angeles Public Library is on the mailing list for many foreign, state, and municipal documents, state libraries and municipal reference libraries often conducting the service.

I. FEDERAL DOCUMENTS

Being a federal document depository, we receive automatically most of the series published. However, it seems advisable to check the depository invoice, and this we did for over a year. It was dropped because of pressure of other work which seemed more important. In this connection, in the following discussion, may we take up the matter of the depository invoice. It has been suggested here that if the Superintendent of Documents could be persuaded to send depository items in packages, together with a checklist of the contents, just as the World Peace Foundation is doing with the League of Nations documents, it would facilitate checking to a comfortable degree. This would follow Mr. Schmeckebier's suggestion in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June 1, 1930, that the Superintendent should be made the central distributing body. We found in the depository invoice very few items in two or three hundred missing and these, of course, can be checked up in pursuing delinquents in the *Monthly Catalogue*. However, we have found that the depository invoice not only verifies receipt but also helps to locate a separate. Serial publications can be followed up in various ways, but not so separate documents. We are keeping an alphabetical list by departments on 3 x 5 cards of these diverse items including such publications as are issued in two or more parts, or in new editions, but which do not warrant a checklist card. One item for which our Science and Sociology Departments were both besieged was the now famous Weymouth report concerning the Colorado River Basin survey. When at last we found that the report was never printed, but only exists in typewritten form in the Bureau of Reclamation archives, we promptly added a card with this information in this separate file.

II. BRANCH COLLECTION

One of our difficulties is that of not being able to secure enough copies of federal documents for our Branches before they go out of print. Of course, we are learning that it is more and more impossible to secure documents gratis and in sending to the Super-

intendent of Documents first we save the time of sending to the department only to learn that the supply for free distribution is exhausted. However much we may deplore the fact, our expenses for documents are growing so fast, that soon we shall not be able to advise young librarians of the cheap, even though still authoritative public documents as reference material for a small and impecunious library. In a system like Los Angeles, with large branches, serving a cosmopolitan population and requiring almost duplicate collections of reference books, the matter of supply of documents becomes a rather large problem, and a costly one. However, we are grateful to the Chief of Engineers, who gives us extra sets of his report for our San Pedro and Wilmington Harbor Branches, and the Smithsonian Institution which gives us generously of their annual report for various branches. Our greatest source of satisfaction, however, is the fairly complete files of the Technical Notes and Technical Memoranda published by the National Advisory Board for Aeronautics, which the Board is keeping up to date, having been convinced of Los Angeles' strategical aeronautic position. Our methods of selecting documents for the branches may be interesting. All depository documents, also state publications, received in the main library are glanced through with a view to their popularity and usefulness at branches. Those selected are then sent to the book meeting of branch principals every Thursday together with an order card, which is checked by those wishing to order and returned to the Serials Division. The *Weekly List of Selected Documents* is checked in the same way so that practically all federal documents come under the notice of all Branch principals. Some branches, of course, have document serials just as they subscribe to periodicals. A list of document serials and annuals is submitted annually to keep them in touch with this class of material. We do not use the local federal agencies very much because we have found that their supply of documents is frequently inadequate and since they are not distributed free, it is easier and more expeditious to order direct from Washington, in the case of rush orders by air mail, and charge to our deposit account.

III. RECORDS

In a departmentalized library such as Los Angeles Public Library, specialization necessarily brings concentration. In the matter of records particularly, it has become more and more evident that consolidation is indicated. Where there had been a Continuations Check-

list in the Order Department, a document record in the Catalog Department, periodical in the Periodical Department, now all records are gathered together in one place under a new Serials Division. Continuations, serial documents, and periodicals whether secured by purchase or gift are all ordered and recorded in one place using one system. At the present time, it has not been definitely decided to include popular periodicals in one alphabet with continuations, so called, and documents, but the system will be the same. For purposes of ready checking, it may be more useful to have this special group of periodicals in a separate alphabet.

a. VISIBLE SYSTEM

We have been using for over a year now a visible system, chosen for its practical simplicity and economy of space. The 4 x 6 card size is used, and with the use of riders and supplementary cards, capacity and utility have proved it a flexible, satisfactory equipment. Main library and branch records are kept together, with the aid of the auxiliaries on one card. Data as to "Library has" notes, where indexed, bound or unbound, price, publisher, dealer, accession and call numbers, is indicated on the master card.

b. FOLLOW-UP

Orders and follow-up is indicated by sets of colored signals which not only function in a practical way but also tend to relieve the hitherto somewhat pallid task of checking with their polychromatic cheerfulness. In fact, ordering and checking serials has become a task worthy of being classed with the "gay science" of cataloging the same, as designated by Miss Pierson, in her sprightly little pamphlet. Quarterly orders are placed in January, April, July, and October, for annuals and irregular subscriptions, that is, annuals usually issued in April, May, and June are put on April order, indicated by a blue signal. Each double tray of the checklist cabinet has a capacity of 160 cards, so that, leaving room for expansion, at least 120 to 130 cards are visible at one time. Since the time of ordering is indicated not only by color, but also

by its position on the card, it is very simple to run through for orders. Some irregular items are scanned once every quarter, these carrying a black signal in a special position. Follow-up work is done in the same way, a colored signal being used, different in hue from the others, for publications which should come monthly and weekly. We are also careful in checking to notice delinquents. Volume, number, whole number, and date are indicated in many cases in an effort to make it possible to answer questions, however put, promptly without unnecessary delays. The *Monthly Catalogue*, the *Monthly Checklist*, P. A. I. S., H. M. S. O. catalog, the price lists and catalogs of universities and societies, the *Publishers' Weekly*, the *British Publisher and Bookseller*, are all checked systematically for delinquencies.

c. NEW SERIALS TITLES

For new serials titles, we have devised a slip, or as we in the Serials Division call it, to distinguish it from other slips, a ticket, without which the serial cannot enter the kingdoms of the Catalog and serials checklist. This "New serials title" slip must be filled out with information as to whether or not the file is to be continued, completed, cataloged as reference or circulating, series or separates, binding instructions, and signed by the head of the department initiating the order. The reverse side of the slip is filled out by the Catalog Department and carries catalog data, call number assigned, whether or not future numbers are to be sent to catalog, or held in vertical files until enough come to bind, if it is to be bound. This slip, or ticket after piloting the serial through the catalog department, is kept on permanent file in the Serials Division, in what we call our Decisions tray. It is thus possible to refer back and know what decisions have been made, a very useful provision.

It has been possible to touch only on the general outline of our methods here in the Los Angeles Public Library.

Paper presented before Public Documents Round Table at Los Angeles.



A Library of Lincolniana

By LOUIS J. BAILEY

Director, Indiana State Library

UPON ORGANIZATION twenty-five years ago, the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of Fort Wayne received permission from Robert Todd Lincoln to use his father's immortal name. He presented to Mr. Arthur F. Hall, the company's president, a Brady portrait of his father which has been extensively used in the company's advertising with the motto, "Its name indicates its character." Many mementoes of Lincoln were acquired from time to time until three years ago, through Mr. Hall's interest and benefaction, was established the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation. Dr. Louis A. Warren, Lincoln student and author, was secured as director of the Foundation. Since then a systematic and concerted effort has been made to build up an outstanding collection of Lincolniana. Many valuable items, such as Lincoln letters, rare broadsides, prints, photographs, medals and much current literature, augment greatly the memorials gathered in years past. Services of the Foundation to all students interested in Lincoln are gratis. Because of the diversity of its work, the Foundation has been divided into seven bureaus. The Research Bureau interprets the life of Lincoln as revealed in authorized public records and original manuscripts. The Publication Bureau assembles and prepares historical data for release in books, pamphlets, and magazines. The Information Bureau compiles and indexes all available information bearing on the subject of Lincolniana. The Exhibit Bureau collects portraits of Lincoln, curios, medals, souvenirs, etc., for public display. The Speakers Bureau provides speakers for meetings of civic clubs, school groups, church organizations, etc. The Educational Bureau promotes contests, arranges programs, and stimulates an interest in the study of Lincoln's life. The Memorial Bureau marks the sites of historical significance associated with Lincoln, and emphasizes anniversary occasions.

It is the library itself, however, that is regarded as being the most valuable asset of the Foundation. By combining several collections of books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, documents, and portraits, the library was thus formed.

The Daniel Fish Collection of Early Books and Pamphlets is really the mainstay of the Foundation.

Mr. Fish (1848-1924), former Judge of the Fourth District of Minnesota, was one of the most persistent collectors of Lincoln material. It was he who published the first acceptable Lincoln bibliography in 1906. He was one of the "Big Five" collectors.

Since introducing the "Big Five," it is only fitting that they should have more than passing mention. This group was composed of Major William H. Lambert, Charles W. McLellan, Judd Stewart, Benjamin Oakleaf, and Daniel Fish, all of whom are now deceased. The members of this coterie are to be remembered for the Lincoln libraries of which they were the creators. Through their interdependence upon each other to secure prized items and to learn of newly discovered publications, they developed a group which was remarkably amicable, though competitive. Had not their assistance been extended to each other, the attempt to create collections so complete would have been futile.

The Stewart collection is now in the Huntington Library and Art Galleries of San Gabriel, California. The McLellan collection is at Brown University in the John Hay Memorial Library. The Lambert collection was sold at auction. The Oakleaf collection is still in possession of the Oakleaf family.

Within the Fish collection can be found an array of sermons and discourses coming from the American pulpit after Lincoln's death. The gist of these, in pamphlet form, were funeral orations preached by the clergy of various denominations on either the day of or the Sunday following Lincoln's funeral. During the succeeding month additional orations of a sermonic and laudatory nature were also delivered and published. Allied with these were the resolutions passed by town, city, and state governments, from Boston to Buenos Aires, from California to Germany, all expressing public sympathy. This was a most prolific period of Lincoln literature.

The David H. Griffith Collection of Periodicals and Newspapers is notable because of the insight it gives of the attitude of the press and the public toward Lincoln. Mr. Griffith, lecturer on Lincoln at Ripon College, assembled this material over a long period of years. His collection was purchased for the Foundation in 1929. The magazines total some twenty-

(Continued on page 405)

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

May 1, 1931

Editorial Forum

LIBRARY VISITORS to the United States and particularly those from foreign institutions of learning are naturally surprised and impressed with the development of university library buildings in this country, especially in the East. The Widener Library building at Harvard, the new Baker Library at Dartmouth, the John Hay Memorial and other library buildings at Brown, the fine Amherst College Library and the Stetson Library at Williams have been fine examples of this development, and now the Sterling Library at Yale, dedicated last month with the address of Dr. Putnam, printed in our previous issue, crowns New England's contributions to college library architecture, as A.L.A. members will recognize at the New Haven conference next month. Princeton's library building, a creditable product of its day and generation, is now out of date, and the needs of Princeton for a new library building are among the most pressing of that institution, as was emphasized at the dinner of the Friends of Princeton Library last month, which incidentally was a farewell testimonial to John Galsworthy, homeward bound. This organization, of a type which seems to be becoming general, is setting itself to the task of providing Princeton with a library building worthy of the institution and of its collections. That an edifice built so recently as 1896 should now be superseded is striking illustration of the growth of university library needs.

DR. PUTNAM'S ADDRESS at the dinner was particularly interesting in its broad appeal for library service in the widest sense. A university library, he emphasized, should not be parochial but should extend its facilities and its influence beyond the campus, which is a reflection of the entire

spirit of American library organization. This would not be sound doctrine in Germany or elsewhere abroad, but foreign libraries are being gradually influenced by this American spirit which must produce wholesome results for scholars everywhere. Dr. Putnam also pointed out a fact increasingly true that with the accession of books from abroad American scholars hardly need nowadays to go to Europe for research purposes, and the organization and collections of our national library are certainly having epochal development.

EVIDENTLY THERE is still abundant room for progress in most of our land-grant colleges and universities, of which sixty-nine exist in the United States, Alaska and Porto Rico, as shown by the report on their libraries from Charles H. Brown of Iowa State College, as a part of the two-volume Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities recently issued by the U. S. Office of Education and reviewed elsewhere in this number. Some of the most notable colleges at the East as the University of Vermont, Massachusetts Aggi and Cornell University are incidentally, but only incidentally, land-grant colleges with adequate and indeed outstanding libraries, but Mr. Brown reports "the pitiful condition of the book collections in more than one-half of the land-grant institutions." His recommendations and the standards implied therein should interest librarians throughout the profession and his statistical tables are a valuable contribution for comparative study. He emphasizes the fact that all libraries on the campus should be under control of the librarian, who should be an administrative officer directly responsible to the president and ranked on a par with the deans of departments. For library positions he insists on a college degree and a year at a library school, with experience and other qualifications in addition for all but junior assistants. The staff should be not less than 5 persons each for the first and second 500 students and 4 for each 500 above. He states that "institutions which are allotting less than 4 per cent of their funds for library purposes or which are spending less than \$20 per student should carefully examine the use made of their libraries, the adequacy of the book collections, and the efficiency of the personnel as compared with libraries with larger ratios of expenditures." It will be evident that all wide-awake library chiefs should be glad to give careful study to this valuable survey.

A NEW KIND OF LITERARY pilgrimage is planned by Dr. Edwin O. Grover, Professor of Books at Rollins College, Florida, whose work in that chair, though he is also director of the college library, is complementary to but quite distinct from that of the administrative librarian. This is not a librarians' but a book lovers' pilgrimage which will take the pilgrims to those places in Europe beginning with Strasbourg and Mainz where the printed book was born and developed, including in fact shipboard talks by Dr. Grover on some pre-natal developments which foreshadowed bookmaking. No one could be better qualified by experience, knowledge and personal character than Dr. Grover to lead this pilgrimage, and librarians will wish that at least some of their number may be included among those making the journey for it is a corner of the library field which may well be cultivated by the members of our profession. The pilgrimage, limited to a score at a cost within \$800 for the two months' tour, starts from New York, June 23rd, and applications for inclusion may be addressed to The Open Road, Inc., 20 West 43rd Street, New York, a non-profit-making association for educational purposes, which will pass them on to Dr. Grover and which acts in cooperation with the International Student Hospitality Association of Geneva.

FROM EVERY POINT of view Mr. Walter knows whereof he speaks in treating of "Book-making a Librarian Wants" and publishers would do well to give heed so far as within their practical possibilities. Paper which prophesies disintegration is of course the chief trouble of forward-thinking librarians and it is indeed difficult to obtain, except at impracticable expense, a quality which librarians used to demand and get. But greater legibility through the use of good fonts and well-balanced pages is a possibility which should be met. What Mr. Walter says about bindings is very well worth while. It is a recurring suggestion within the A. L. A. that the Association should undertake the publication of a series of the kind of books the librarian wants, but examination of this proposal from the practical side usually dampens the enthusiasm of the proponents. The chief hope is in the desire of publishers for the library market and the alertness of librarians in patronizing the products of publishers who try to meet library conditions and needs.

Friends of the Princeton Library

JOHN GALSWORTHY was the guest of honor at the first annual dinner of the Friends of the Princeton Library held at Pierre's in New York City on the evening of Monday, April 13. Over three hundred were present. Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the *New York Times*, was toastmaster, and the speakers included Mr. Galsworthy, who had received a Litt. D. degree from Princeton the day before, President John Grier Hibben, Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and Andrew C. Imbrie, '95. Dr. Putnam's address is printed elsewhere in this issue.

The Friends of the Library, as Mr. Imbrie, the first speaker, explained, are not all of them librarians or even collectors in the professional sense. They have been recruited from Princeton graduates and from others. They have one aim in common, however, and that is building up the special collections of the library and working for a new and adequate library building.

"The cheerful thing about a library is the variety of angles from which it may be approached," said Mr. Imbrie. "There seems to be no practical limit to the opportunities a library affords in linking one's vocational or avocational interests with a vital center of activity in the daily life of the college. The diversity of these interests does not weaken but rather strengthens our organization.

"But the thing that impresses the observer who chooses to prowl about the library (as I have had frequent occasion to do), is the plain fact that the Princeton library is suffering from growing pains, and the plight of Alma Mater in this emergency is distressing. A building erected in 1896 through the liberality of the Pyne family is already hard put to house its volumes, so that many books must be crowded in cellars or attics under conditions which are really deplorable. Nor are there adequate reading-room facilities for the students who are eager to use the library. Nowadays a student is not merely assigned reading that requires his resorting to the library to have access to the books, but in order to get his degree he must write a thesis upon the general subject of his choice, which can only be done adequately while within arm's reach of the stacks. The library has workshop facilities for barely one student in ten."

Following Mr. Imbrie, Dr. Hibben praised Mr. Galsworthy as "a supreme interpreter of life." Mr. Galsworthy's witty and entertaining talk brought the dinner to an agreeable close.

Librarian Authors

MAUD VAN BUREN, one of a family of ten children, was born in Montfort, Wisconsin. Her father, Martin van Buren, was of Dutch descent, her mother a native of Switzerland. Most of Miss van Buren's childhood was lived in Boscobel, Wisconsin, a picturesque village cuddled down among the hills and woods and streamlets of the lower Wisconsin River valley, a setting that created an intense love of rugged nature.

After graduation from the Mazomanie, Wisconsin, High School, Miss van Buren taught in grade schools of southern Wisconsin for four years, at the same time pursuing special studies in preparation for a Chicago teacher's certificate. She taught in the Carl von Linné School of Chicago for seven years, 1894-1901, continuing her studies under private teachers. She graduated from the Pratt Institute Library School in 1902, was librarian of the Owatonna Public Library from 1902-06, head cataloger in the University of Iowa Library for six months in 1906, librarian of the Mankato Public Library for five years, 1906-11, instructor in the Wisconsin Library School and Library Visitor for the Wisconsin Library Commission 1911-13. Miss van Buren has been instructor in the summer library schools of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. She served one term as president of the Minnesota Library Association. Her contributions to professional library publications have been numerous.

In the autumn of 1913, Miss van Buren accepted the chairmanship of Junior Civics of the American Civic Association and until war work swallowed up civic activities, she did extensive civic organization and lecture work principally in the south under the sponsorship of women's clubs and civic societies. In 1918 she served as executive and field secretary for the Welfare Division of the Council of Women of the State of New Jersey with headquarters at Newark. In 1920 she returned to her home town, Owatonna, Minn., to take charge of the library there.

Miss van Buren's recent election to the National League of American Pen Women came in acknowledgment of her work on the Modern Story series of anthologies. "The Modern Story series," Miss van Buren says, "grew out of my own library needs. I had waited twenty-five years for someone to 'do' *Christmas in Modern Story*. With each returning Christmas season, the demand for



Maud van Buren

Christmas stories to read aloud to adult groups and family circles grew more and more urgent. Something must be done about it. With the aid of Miss Katherine Isabel Bemis, a teacher of English in the Minneapolis Junior High Schools, who had had a rich experience in anthological work, I undertook the compilation of Christmas stories that lay hidden away in magazines. When the manuscript for *Christmas in Modern Story* was submitted to the Century Company, a request came from the company for a similar volume for children. *Christmas in Storyland* was prepared accordingly. It came from the press a few weeks in advance of its predecessor, in fact. Then came requests like these from librarians: 'Now please give us a Mother volume!' 'Why not make Easter your next work?' 'We want a Thanksgiving anthology. Do get busy.' The last volume of the series, *Father in Modern Story*, also came as a suggestion from librarians. To those who never realized how much of an institution fathers really are, it came as a distinct and pleasant surprise that a whole bookful of delightful stories could be compiled about them."

The May Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue, when known, is given directly after publisher's name)

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

Ackerman, Mora L. LETTERS FROM ONE WHO HAS CROSSED THE GREAT DIVIDE. *Stratford*. \$1.50.

Letters discuss heaven and hell, relationships, business, God, the miracle of life, etc.

Adams, Eustace L. THE FAMILY SEES FRANCE. *Brewer, Warren and Putnam* (May 15). \$1.50.

An invaluable guide book for anyone going to France with his family for more than a month.

Andrews, Fannie Fern. THE HOLY LAND UNDER MANDATE. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 12). Two vols. \$10.

An authoritative study of the situation in Palestine.

Bangs, Mary Rogers. OLD CAPE COD: The Land, The Men, The Sea. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 26). \$3.50.

A new edition of this readable history of the Cape.

Barrett, Robert and Katherine. A YANKEE IN PATAGONIA. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 26). \$4.

Adventurous stories of a New Englander who lived thirty years in Patagonia.

Barrus, Clara. WHITMAN AND BURROUGHS. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 26). \$2.

A friend and biographer of Burroughs writes of his comradeship with the poet, Walt Whitman.

Baumgartner, Rev. Apollinaris. THE DEVELOPMENT OF CATHOLIC JOURNALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. *Columbia Univ. Press*.

A complete history of the American Catholic press from 1789 to date.

Bell, Clair Hayden, tr. PEASANT LIFE IN OLD GERMAN EPICS. *Columbia Univ. Press*.

The first English translation of two prominent 13th century epics; Meier Helmbrecht and Der Arme Heinrich, with a discussion of their literary and social significance, substantiated by all relevant scholarship on the subject to date.

Bercovici, Konrad. THAT ROYAL LOVER. *Brewer, Warren and Putnam* (May 15). \$2.50.

A true story of the Roumanian tragi-comedy.

Campbell, Anne. HEART OF HOME. *Winston*. \$1.50.

Poems of love and understanding.

Celarie, Henriette. BEHIND MOROCCAN WALLS. Tr. by Constance L. Morris. *Macmillan*. \$6.

Dickinson, Thomas H. THE CONTEMPORARY DRAMA OF ENGLAND. *Little, Brown* (May 11). \$2.50.

New and revised edition of an authoritative work. Eckstein, Gustav. NOGUCHI. *Harper* (May 6). \$5.

In the whole history of bacteriology there is no more thrilling story than the life of Noguchi. Ellis, Havelock. THE SOUL OF SPAIN. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 12). \$3.50.

The classic interpretation of the mind and spirit of Spain in a new edition. Fort, Tomlinson. A VACATION IN AFRICA. *Stratford*. \$3.

Among the places to which the reader is taken are Capetown, Johannesburg, the Kruger National Park, Victoria Falls, Jerusalem and Egypt.

Goodale, Katherine. BEHIND THE SCENES WITH EDWIN BOOTH. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 12). \$4.

A chronicle of Edwin Booth's happiest season in the theatre by a member of his company. Introduction by Mrs. Fiske.

Gowen, Herbert H. A HISTORY OF INDIAN LITERATURE. *Appleton* (May 15). \$4.

Huddleston, Sisley. BACK TO MONTPARNASSE. *Lippincott* (May 14). \$3.50.

Jones, Chester Lloyd. CARIBBEAN BACK-GROUNDS AND PROSPECTS. *Appleton* (May 22). \$2.

Pardoe, T. Earl. PANTOMIMES FOR STAGE AND STUDY. *Appleton* (May 29). \$3.

Pattou, E. E. FRENCH A LA MODE. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 26). \$2.

The right thing to do and say in France. The Sophisticate's handbook of travel.

Rehder, Jessie, ed. BEST COLLEGE VERSE: 1931. *Harper* (May 6).

Routh, H. V. ENGLAND UNDER VICTORIA. *Harcourt, Brace* (May 14).

Schurcliff, Arthur A. NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 12). \$2.50.

Prose poems dealing with familiar aspects of New England.

Miscellaneous

Non-Fiction

Atkins, Willard E. ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 12). \$8.50.

A co-worker of Stuart Chase studies all recent theories of economic life from capitalism to the communism of Soviet Russia.

Barnes, Harry Elmer. BATTLING THE CRIME WAVE. *Stratford*.

A sequel to *The Story of Punishment*, applying sense and science to the repression of crime.

Bean, M. E. HANDBOOK OF SPANISH-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-SPANISH LEGAL WORDS AND PHRASES. *Appleton* (May 15). \$2.50.

Campbell, Anna M. THE BLACK DEATH AND MEN OF LEARNING. *Columbia Univ. Press*. This examination of the effects of the plague on medicine, surgery, hygiene, on cultural activities, and on universities and education in general, is an opportunity to see history in the making.

Duhamel, George. AMERICA THE MENACE. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 26). \$2.

A Frenchman looks at the future of America and rushes home to warn his country.

Duncan, R. L. and Drew, C. E. FOUNDATIONS OF RADIO. *Wiley* (May 15).

Firor, Ruth A. FOLKWAYS IN THOMAS HARDY. *Univ. of Pennsylvania Press*. An important interpretation of the genius of Hardy, the book is at the same time an absorbing description of a highly individualized race.

Fiske, George Walter. THE RECOVERY OF WORSHIP. *Macmillan*. \$2.50.

A study of the crucial problem of the Protestant Church.

Hadzsits, George D., ed. CLASSICAL STUDIES IN HONOR OF JOHN C. ROLFE. *Univ. of Pennsylvania Press*. \$3.

Hawks, Frank. SPEED. *Brewer, Warren and Putnam* (May 29). \$2.50.

The story of the development of speed in transportation.

Hodges, C. BACKGROUND OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. *Wiley* (May 15).

Jahn, Hugo. HAND COMPOSITION. *Wiley*.

Kagawa, Toyhiko. THE RELIGION OF JESUS. *Winston*. \$1.50.

Kolthoff, I. M. DETERMINATION OF P. H. ELECTROMETRIC TITRATIONS. *Wiley* (May 20).

LIPPINCOTT'S GAZETTEER. *Lippincott* (May 28). (With new census) \$12. (With thumb index) \$12.75.

MacLeod, W. C. ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF POLITICS. *Wiley*.

Mott-Smith, Morton. THIS MECHANICAL WORLD. *Appleton*. \$2.

O'Brein, M. A. NEW ENGLISH-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY. *Lippincott* (May 14). \$2.

O'Brein, M. A. NEW RUSSIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. *Lippincott* (May 14). \$2.

Prendergast, William A., and Steiner, William H. CREDIT AND ITS USES. *Appleton*. \$4.

Prentis, Edmund and White, Lazarus. UNDERPINNING. *Columbia Univ. Press*. A detailed technical description of methods for the underpinning of buildings, subways, etc., with a discussion of the types of underpinning suited to various structures.

Sherwood, Grace H. THE OBLATES' HUNDRED AND ONE YEARS. *Macmillan*. \$2.50.

Shumway, Waldo. TEXTBOOK OF GENERAL BIOLOGY. *Wiley* (May 15).

Studley, Lieutenant Barrett. LEARNING TO FLY FOR THE NAVY. *Macmillan*. \$2.

Todd, John A. THE FALL OF PRICES. *Oxford*. \$1.

The author of this book puts forward a theory that can be understood by any man in any street of why prices have fallen in the last few years.

von Hartmann, E. PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNCONSCIOUS. *Harcourt, Brace* (May 14). International library book.

Wilson, E. H. IF I WERE TO MAKE A GARDEN. *Stratford*. \$10.

The late Mr. Wilson summarizes the experience of a lifetime and gives us a complete manual for the building of a perfect garden.

Younger, J. E., and Woods, B. M. DYNAMICS OF AIRPLANES AND AIRPLANE STRUCTURES. *Wiley* (May 20).

Fiction And Juveniles

Abbott, Jane. KITTY FREW. *Lippincott* (May 28). \$2.

Austin, Mary. STARRY ADVENTURE. *Houghton Mifflin* (May 26). \$2.50.

The story of a young man growing up in the magic world of New Mexico and devoting himself to restoring America's own architecture.

Barnhart, J. H. LOOKING THEM OVER. *Stratford*. \$2.

A volume of human interest stories dealing with current topics and written with a view to furnishing entertainment to the reader, with some concealed attempt to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

Bjornson, Bjornstjerne. A HAPPY BOY. *Macmillan*. \$1.75.

Crawley, Rayburn. CHATTERING GODS. *Harper* (May 6).

Chattering Gods carries on the thrilling adventures of the characters in *The Valley of Creeping Men*, though it is an independent story, complete in itself.

Dietrick, Laurabelle. THE MERRY BALLADS OF ROBIN HOOD. *Macmillan*. \$1.35.

Garnett, David. THE GRASSHOPPERS COME. *Brewer, Warren and Putnam* (May 22). \$2.50.

The experience of two men and a woman engaged on a record-breaking long-distance air trip.

Graeme, Bruce. A MURDER OF SOME IMPORTANCE. *Lippincott* (May 14). \$2.

Holme, Constance. THE LONELY PLOUGH. *Oxford*. 80c.

This novel, first issued by another publisher in 1914, and now included in "The World's Classics," is but the third novel by a living author to be so included.

Humphrey, Seth K. FOLLOWING THE PRAIRIE FRONTIER. *Univ. of Minnesota Press*. \$2.50.

Adventures and impressions of a pioneer's son who followed the land-boomers from Minnesota to Oklahoma.

Huna, Ludwig. *THE MAID OF NETTUNO.* *Brewer, Warren and Putnam* (May 1). \$2. The story of Caesar Borgia and the devotion of the Maid Carmela Accolti to him. The last book of Ludwig Huna's trilogy about the Borgias.

Hylander, Clarence J. *CRUISERS OF THE AIR.* *Macmillan.* \$2.50.

Martin, Stuart. *THE HANGMAN'S GUESTS.* *Harper* (May 6). Harper sealed mystery.

Melville, Herman. *MOBY DICK.* *Winston.* \$2.50.

Morand, Paul. *WORLD CHAMPIONS.* *Harcourt, Brace* (May 14).

Morris, Ann Axtell. *DIGGING IN YUCATAN.* *Doubleday, Doran* (May 15). \$3.50. A vivid and informal account of a work that occupied a period of six years and contributed materially to scientific knowledge of the first known civilization on the American continent. For older boys and girls.

Novak, Sonia Ruthele. *STRANGE THOROUGH-FARE.* *Macmillan.* \$2.50. Here is high ecstasy, poignant tragedy, the tale of an intense life.

Phillpotts, Eden. *FOUND DROWNED.* *Macmillan.* \$2.

Piper, Warrene. *THE SUN IN HIS OWN HOUSE.* *Houghton Mifflin* (May 26). \$2.50. Darcy Winteringham is the sun in his own house, dominating his entire family from the time he is twelve.

Priestley, J. B. *THE BALCONINNY.* *Harper* (May 6).

Remarque, Erich Maria. *THE ROAD BACK.* *Little, Brown* (May 11).

Robinson, Mabel Louise. *ROBIN AND ANGUS.* *Macmillan.* \$2.

Tahcheechee, Leon. *VALENCIA.* *Coward-McCann.* \$2.50. A gay, picaresque book filled with the color of exotic places, of gypsy love and the strange glamor of Spain.

Tully, Jim. *BLOOD ON THE MOON.* *Coward-McCann.* (May 8). \$2.50. The author says it is about "men who dangled from ropes who might have been publishers or writers had they had less nerve and more caution—of girls of the underworld as though they were club women without inhibitions."

Wetjen, Albert R. *FIDDLERS' GREEN.* *Little, Brown* (May 11). \$2. A seaman goes Paul Bunyan one better in these tall tales of the sea and the sailors' paradise.

Wilde, Hagar. *BREAK-UP.* *Little, Brown.* (May 11). \$2. A racy, sophisticated novel of childless couples living beyond their income in New York City.

Indian Leaflet Series

IN AN ENDEAVOR TO lighten the load on the overburdened shoulders of librarians and teachers, the Denver Art Museum began, early last year, to publish a series of leaflets

on the activities of the American Indian. Anyone who has the series at hand can find immediately an answer for almost any question which is likely to be asked. Twenty-two leaflets have appeared so far, and more will be issued, at the rate of several a month, until every important activity of the Indian has been covered. Though the publisher is an Art Museum, the leaflets are not restricted to Indian crafts, but cover food, clothing, dwellings, art and crafts, transportation, religion, etc.

Each leaflet has four pages, the first bearing the title and a picture relative to the subject, and the rest being devoted to text and a bibliography. The text is divided into sections, each one of which gives all the information which the paper offers on each phase of the subject. In all but the very early numbers the bibliography indicated picture sources.

The leaflets are compiled from the highest scientific sources by F. H. Douglas, Curator of Indian Art of the Denver Art Museum, and Dr. Jean Allard Jeancon, of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

The leaflets are available to anyone interested at a very low cost. Inquiries should be addressed to the Museum.

Invitation to Librarians and Trustees

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB cordially invites librarians attending the A. L. A. Conference at New Haven to take advantage of the opportunity to visit Boston and vicinity. The Club will maintain a headquarters office at the Boston Public Library. Visiting librarians and trustees are invited to register at Boston headquarters and make free use of the facilities provided. Representatives of the Club will be in attendance at this office to give advice and assistance regarding transient accommodations, points of interest, methods and routes of travel and arrangements for personal interviews. Club representatives may also be consulted at the New Haven Conference. A further possibility is special travel service by auto bus or private car from New Haven to Boston, and for trips around Boston, should a sufficient number be interested. An informal program of historical, literary and library interest is planned for Monday and Tuesday, June 29 and 30, in Boston. Inquiries may be addressed to Mr. C. F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library and Secretary of the Committee on Visiting Librarians.

Book Reviews

Survey of Land-Grant College and University Libraries

THE MUCH-DISCUSSED and eagerly awaited *Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities*, recently issued as a bulletin of the U. S. Office of Education, contains a section of over one hundred pages on their libraries. The member of the Survey staff in charge of the library investigation was Mr. Charles H. Brown, librarian of Iowa State College. With the assistance of an advisory committee on library facilities and services, and the library staffs of the sixty-nine land-grant institutions, basic data and information were gathered. This information furnishes the most complete and practical array of facts about a large number of college libraries yet published. There was a 98 per cent return on the "library questionnaire" and many opinions obtained by visits to the institutions and from questions asked a large number of alumni. Replies were received from 37,342 graduates who answered the individual questionnaire. Based on these returns, tabulated at the Office of Education, Mr. Brown has presented the facts, commented on conditions and made recommendations.

Beginning with a brief history of land-grant college libraries, their functions and the requirements for effective service, the report covers: usability; methods of facilitating use; book and periodical collections; buildings; administrative control; personnel; financial support and library budgets, with a section on general conclusions and a summary of recommendations. Each of these topics is adequately discussed, helpful comparisons with college libraries of different types are drawn, and well-considered recommendations are made.

This report will be of inestimable importance to the administrators of land-grant colleges, who earnestly wish to make their library service adequate. In many cases conditions are discouraging, as the facts brought out by this survey plainly show, but these conditions need not remain discouraging, if the constructive suggestions that Mr. Brown's report offers are followed. To college librarians, the report will have practical value both as a study of actual conditions in a large number of impor-

* U. S. Office of Education. *Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities*, directed by Arthur J. Klein. . . . 2 v. Washington, D. C.; Government Printing Office, 1930. 908 and 921 pp. (U. S. Office of Education. Bulletin, 1930, no. 9).

tant libraries and as a challenge to more scientific studies of college library problems.

LUCY E. FAY, *School of Library Service, Columbia University*.

The Book Pilgrimage

THERE HAVE BEEN PILGRIMAGES to many shrines in many countries, but probably the first "Book Pilgrimage" is that to be led during the coming summer by Dr. Edwin Osgood Grover, author, editor, publisher, and America's first "Professor of Books," at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

The present plan is to sail from New York June 23, landing at Cherbourg, France, and going direct to Strassburg, Germany, where Johann Gutenberg began his attempt to design movable types and set up the world's first printing press. Their next stop will be Mainz, the birthplace of the printed book. Two days will be spent at Basle, to study the development of printing in Switzerland. A week will be spent in Rome and vicinity, visiting the great collections of books and manuscripts there, with a trip to Subiaco where the first printing press in Italy was set up. The party will have five days in Venice in which to study the work of the famous Jenson and Aldine presses with a stop in Milan and two days in Geneva. The week in Paris will be occupied with visits to the National Library, the Sorbonne, and a study of the history of printing in France. Stops will be made at Antwerp and Leyden, the homes of the famous Plantin and Elzivir presses. The week in London will include visits to Oxford and Cambridge, and Stratford-on-Avon, with a trip to Hammersmith where William Morris did his great work at the Kelmscott Press.

The party will travel tourist-third class on the North German Lloyd Line, and the time of the west bound voyage will be occupied with lectures by Professor Grover on the history of early human records and the development of the book from the Babylonian clay tablet to the papyrus books of Egypt, the missals of the middle ages and the block books of the Netherlands.

This study-tour covers the same ground as the course on the "History of the Book" which Professor Grover has given for the past five years at Rollins College. Miss Frances Grover, a teacher of mediaeval history, will be assistant leader.

Book Club Selections

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

THE PURE IN HEART. By Franz Werfel. *Simon & Schuster.*

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

THE SQUARE CIRCLE. By Denis Mackail. *Houghton Mifflin.*

THE STORY OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN. By M. Ilin. *Houghton Mifflin.*

BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

MORE PROFIT THAN ADVERTISING. By Kenneth M. Goode and Carroll Rheinstrom. *Harper and Bros.*

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

OLD ERRORS AND NEW LABELS. By Fulton J. Sheen. *Century.*

FREETHOUGHT BOOK CLUB

SIN AND SEX. By Robert Briffault. *Macaulay.*

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

THE ADVENTURES OF PETER AND LOTTA. (Primary Group, 6, 7, and 8 years). By Elsa Beskow. *Harper and Bros.*

ALICE AND THOMAS AND JANE. (Intermediate Group, 9, 10 and 11 years). By Enid Bagnold. *Knopf.*

JANE'S ISLAND. (Older Girls, 12 to 16). By Marjorie Hill Allee. *Houghton Mifflin.*

PLAY THE GAME. (Older Boys, 12 to 16). Edited by Mitchell V. Charnley. *Viking Press.*

LITERARY GUILD

FROM DAY TO DAY. By Ferdynand Goetel. *Viking Press.*

RELIGIOUS BOOK CLUB

THE KINGDOM OF GOD IN THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Ernest F. Scott. *Macmillan.*

SCIENTIFIC BOOK CLUB

THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF PERSONALITY. By Charles R. Stockard. *Norton.*

Library of Lincolniana

(Continued from page 397)

seven hundred in number. It is the newspapers, though, that more thoroughly mirror the public's interest in Lincoln. The early newspapers have been left intact, and depict for the reader the President and his times. Newspapers of a later date, however, have been clipped and articles filed.

The manuscript collection consists of five main divisions in which the lives and backgrounds of Lincoln and his associates and the spirit of the age are strongly evident. The collections are as follows:

Thompson Collection. In the spring of 1928 the Foundation purchased the Richard Thompson collection of manuscripts consisting of some Lincoln letters and valuable correspondence contemporaneous with Lincoln's term in Congress and his years as president. There are more than 2,000 manuscripts in this collection.

Hitchcock Collection. The Hanks papers, including 1,200 genealogical lists of Hanks families and hundreds of letters and records of the family were brought together thirty years ago by Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock. This is by far the largest collection of Hanks papers and pictures extant.

Helm-Haycraft Collection. The early Kentucky manuscripts in the Helm-Haycraft collection, about 2,000 in number, were gathered over 100 years ago by John Helm, the surveyor, and Samuel Haycraft, the historian, in the communities where Lincoln's parents lived. These old records provide a documentary background for the activities of Thomas Lincoln and his neighbors.

Warren Collection. The Warren collection of Lincoln source material represents the personal efforts put forth, over a period of ten years, by the director of the foundation, in the county court houses of Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, where thousands of records bearing on the Lincoln and cognate families were copied.

McCulloch Collection. This collection of manuscripts was presented to the Foundation, on the occasion of its public dedication, by Mr. J. Ross McCulloch, grandson of Hugh McCulloch. It is made up of papers, correspondence and memoranda of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, who was called to the Treasury post by Lincoln and who retained the position under Johnson and was again Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur.

These make a total of more than 22,000 printed items about Lincoln and upwards of 15,000 manuscripts relating to Lincoln, his relatives, his associates, and his environment, altogether a notable and outstanding library associated with many articles of museum value. The company is enlarging its office building and will provide entirely adequate quarters for the library. It has also announced that Paul Manship is working upon a monumental Lincoln bronze statue for the court of the new structure.

Tentative Program of New Haven Conference June 22-27

GENERAL SESSIONS

OUR GENERAL SESSIONS will be held at the New Haven conference of the A.L.A. Addresses of welcome by representatives of Yale University and the City of New Haven on Monday evening, June 22, will precede the address by President Adam Strohm. The presidential address will be followed by a brief statement on the Sterling Memorial Library by Andrew Keogh, librarian, and an informal reception at the library.

At the second general session on Tuesday morning, June 23, William Lyon Phelps and Frederic Allen Whiting, president of the American Federation of Arts, will speak. The third general session will be held Thursday morning, June 25, and the fourth on Saturday afternoon, June 27.

SECTIONS, AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS

ADULT EDUCATION ROUND TABLE. One session. Topics: Parent Education; Discussion Groups; Adult Education in Small Libraries.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES. Five sessions and joint banquet with National Association of State Libraries, at which George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library, will preside. First session: Addresses by Charles E. Clark, Dean, Yale University Law School; Edwin M. Borchard, professor, Yale University Law School; George S. Godard; S. D. Klapp, Minneapolis Bar Association Library; and Rosamond Parma, University of California Law Library. Report of Secretary and Treasurer. Announcements of committees.

Second session: Round table. Third session: "Latin American Law," John T. Vance, Library of Congress; "The Harvard Law School Library," Eldon R. James, Harvard Law School Library; "Cataloging and Classification in a Modern Law Library," Frederick C. Hicks, Yale Law School Library. Fourth session: Round table on Bar Association Libraries. Fifth session: "Session Laws," G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass. Other speakers to be announced.

There will probably be a joint session with the National Association of State Libraries.

ART REFERENCE ROUND TABLE. One session. Topic: Relations between Public Libraries and Art Museums. The subject will be

presented by a well known national figure in the field of the fine arts, and discussed informally by the Round Table. It will be very helpful in planning the discussion if the secretary, Marian E. Comings, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, may have the names of librarians, heads of art departments and heads of museum libraries who are interested and plan to be present.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS. One closed session and a joint meeting with the Professional Training Section (see that Section for program).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. "Printer's Copy in the Eighteenth Century," Frederick A. Pottle, professor of English, Yale University; "Some Notes on the Publications of Early Connecticut Printers," Albert C. Bates, Connecticut Historical Society Library; "James Johns, Vermont Pen-Printer," R. W. G. Vail, American Antiquarian Society Library; and "Elizabethan Club," Gilbert M. Troxell, Yale University Library.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE. Two sessions.

CATALOG SECTION. General session and two round tables. General session: Nathan van Patten, Stanford University Libraries, speaker. Large Libraries Round Table: Topic: Problems Involved in Handling Documents. Augustus F. Kuhlman, University of Chicago Libraries, will speak. Small Libraries Round Table: Topic: Cataloging Plus; Mary H. Davis, Public Library, Medford, Mass., presiding. Speaker, Katharine H. Rock, Public Library, Greenville, Pa.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION. Two sessions. First session to be divided into three group meetings: 1. *For reference librarians*; "The Building of a Large Reference Collection in a Public Library," Marilla W. Freeman, Cleveland Public Library, and Katharine T. Moody, St. Louis Public Library; "The Problems that Arise from the Use of Such a Collection by an Unrestricted Public," Richard G. Hensley, Boston Public Library. 2. *For librarians and staff members of college and university libraries*; "Assistant Librarians and Library Assistants," Donald Coney, North Carolina University Library; "Administrative Functions of a Departmental Chief," R. H. Gjelsness, New York Public Library; "What May a Professor Expect from the College Library," Alfred D. Compton, College of the

City of New York; "Library Visits and Visitors," Donald B. Gilchrist, University of Rochester Library. 3. For librarians of the larger colleges and university libraries; "Cooperative Purchasing of Periodicals," Lawrence Heyl, Princeton University Library; "Is a Separate Organization of University Librarians Desirable?" Nathan van Patten, Stanford University Libraries; discussion by J. T. Gerould, Princeton University Library, and others. Report of the Executive Committee of the Section on: (a) Experiments on holding various sectional meetings of the College and Reference Section and future policy; (b) projects recommended to the Executive Board of the A.L.A.; (c) Scope of the *College and Reference Library Yearbook*.

Second session: "Reading Habits of the Intelligent Reader," Henry Seidel Canby, New York City; "The Public Library and College Alumni Reading," Charles R. Green, The Jones Library, Amherst, Mass.; "The College Library and Alumni Reading," speaker to be announced; "Some Experiments in the Stimulation of Student Reading," Nathan van Patten; "New Publications," Winifred Gregory, New York City, and Edward A. Henry, University of Cincinnati Libraries. Business meeting.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will hold its spring meeting in conjunction with the A.L.A. conference.

COUNTY LIBRARIES SECTION. One session and a joint meeting with the League of Library Commissions. First session: Business meeting followed by talks. Topics: Need for More Specialized Training for the County Librarian; Cooperation Between School and County Library. Joint meeting: Topic: Place of the Book Truck in County Library Development. Moving pictures showing county library activities.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE. One session. "Fundamental Principles of Book Selection for Patients," Isabel Du Bois, Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Navy Department; "Features to Avoid and Those to Emphasize in Selecting Books for Neuropsychiatric Patients," speaker to be announced; "Reading Needs of the Tuberculous Patient," speaker to be announced; discussion led by Dr. Lewis A. Sexton, president, American Hospital Association; "Five Minute Echoes from the 1930 British Library Association meeting, Cambridge."

INSTITUTION LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE. "The Librarian Goes to Prison," Austin H. MacCormick, Assistant Director, U. S. Bureau of Prisons; "A Visit to the Borstal Institutions," Perrie Jones, supervisor of institu-

tional libraries, Minnesota State Board of Control; "What Will Girls Read?" an experiment in various correctional schools for girls in Massachusetts, Mary Byers Smith (with the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries). Discussion of library problems in correctional institutions.

JUNIOR COLLEGE ROUND TABLE. Two sessions. Topics: Budgets, Book Collections, Stimulating Interest in Reading, and Library Instruction for Junior Colleges. There will be further discussion of the Tentative Standards adopted last year.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS. One session and a joint meeting with the County Libraries Section. See that Section for a note about joint program. Independent session will largely be given over to business. Discussion of proposed survey of library commission practices and policies. Miss Tommie Dora Barker, A.L.A., regional field agent, will talk on her work in the South.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS ROUND TABLE. One session. "Causes of Obsolescence of Library Building," Jesse Cunningham, Public Library, Memphis, Tenn.; "Selection of the Site for a Branch Public Library," Howard L. Hughes, Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J.

LIBRARY COOPERATION WITH THE HISPANIC PEOPLES. One session. Topic: Exchange of Books and Periodicals Between North and South America. Sales, subscriptions and free exchange between institutions will also be considered.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB will hold one session during the New Haven conference. Reports, election of officers, and annual business.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES. Three sessions and a joint banquet with the American Association of Law Libraries. First session: Address of welcome, George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library; response and President's address; report of Secretary-Treasurer; "Legislative Changes in State Libraries," brief statements by various state library representatives; "Unified Organization for State Libraries," Henry E. Dunnack, Maine State Library; "Administrative Viewpoints, State and Municipal," speaker to be announced; "Thoughts on an Ideal State Library," Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Libraries*. Second session: "Book Selection in State Library," speaker to be announced; "The Newspaper Index; and the Union Catalog as Means of Enlarging State Library Reference Resources," Mabel R. Gillis, California State Library; "The State's Interest in its Authors, Artists and Composers," speaker to be announced; "Aids in the Use of Law

Libraries: Bibliographic Notes," speaker to be announced; "Methods and Materials of Legislative Reference," H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress. Third Session: "The Government Organization Handbook," H. J. Conant, Vermont State Library; "New Housing Facilities for State Libraries," Louis J. Bailey, Indiana State Library; "Standards for Ink and Paper," speaker to be announced; "A Clearing House for Public Documents," Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library; "Public Document News," Alton P. Tisdel, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Committee reports, business meeting.

ORDER AND BOOK SELECTION ROUND TABLE. One session. Topic: Book Selection, Particularly the Selection of Fiction. "The Book Review Club of Greater Boston," George H. Evans, Public Library, Somerville, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION. Joint meeting with Association of American Library Schools. Topic of joint session: Placement from the Point of View of the Library School Placement Bureau, the A.L.A. Personnel Division, the Library Executive and the Library School Graduate. "The Point of View of the A.L.A. Personnel Division," Sarah C. N. Bogle; "The Placement Problems of the Library Executive," Harold F. Brigham, Carnegie Library of Nashville, Tenn.; "Placing the Library School Graduate," Mrs. Gertrude G. Drury, Library School, St. Louis Public Library; "The Point of View of the Library School Graduate," Mildred C. Clapp, Newark, N. J. Public Library.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE. One session. Topic: Andresen Depository Library Bill. "The Usefulness of Government Documents in a Liberal Arts College," Paul R. Fossum, professor of economics, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. Other speakers: Alton P. Tisdel, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota Library; C. C. Williamson, Columbia University Libraries.

PUBLICITY ROUND TABLE. One session. Topic: Raising Salaries. There will also be a closed business meeting of the Publicity Committee.

READERS' ADVISORS ROUND TABLE. Luncheon followed by afternoon round table discussion.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS ROUND TABLE. One session. Margaret Slattery, author of *The American Girl and Her Community*, will speak.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION. Four sessions:

general, group, business, and joint session with Section for Library Work with Children. Dr. Herbert B. Bruner of the Lincoln School will speak.

SECTION FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN. Three sessions. General session. Topic: The Making of Book Lists for Boys and Girls—"For the Public Library," Alice M. Jordan, Boston Public Library; "For the Public Library and the School," Amelia Munson, New York Public Library; "For the Publishers," Louise Seaman, The Macmillan Company; "For the Booksellers," Mrs. Pauline Sutorius Aird, The Children's Book Shop, New York City. Business meeting, to be followed by a discussion on programs for radio broadcasting for boys and girls. Joint session with the School Libraries Section.

SMALL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE. One session. Topic: Improving the personnel.

TRAINING CLASS SECTION. One session. "The Teaching of Children's Literature in the Training Class," Lillian H. Smith, Toronto Public Library." Report of the Committee on Methods of Selecting Applicants for Training Classes.

TRUSTEES SECTION. One session. Topics: Costs of Library Service with Reference to Utility; Educational Values.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE ROUND TABLE. Informal luncheon meeting, time and place to be announced later.

WORK WITH THE BLIND. Informal meeting at which the following questions will be discussed: Books. What Books do We Want First? The Passing of the Pratt Bill Raises this Question; Other Suggestions; Which Edition of the *Reader's Digest*, One Volume or Three Volume, Serves Our Borrowers Best?

WORK WITH THE FOREIGN BORN. Consultation hour has been arranged so that committee members and others who have had special experience in reading service to racial groups will be accessible for consultation with librarians who have individual problems they would like to discuss. Questions sent in advance to the chairman, Edna Phillips, Division of Public Libraries, State House, Boston, will be assigned to those best qualified to answer them. Suggestions for discussion will also be welcome if sent to Miss Phillips.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING ROUND TABLE. One session. Topics: The Public Library and Specialized Work with Young People; How Can the Young People's Librarian Help in Vocational Guidance; "Reading Trends of the Teen Age," by May Lamberton Becker.

Dr. Putnam's Address

(Continued from page 389)

In making your gifts, therefore, pray make plain that the purpose is not to erect a mere monument adorning a campus, but to enlarge an agency for the general good.

And then make certain that, besides the books, that agency has also the other resources necessary. At present no university library has. No one of them has in its building, its equipment, or its personnel any deliberate provision for an affirmative service beyond its walls. At Princeton you will have a new library building (would that I were a wealthy alumnus, that I might say "shall have"!). It will surely come, ample, stately, in the beckoning Gothic. Let it not be content *merely* to beckon. Your 700,000 volumes will shortly be two million. See that no parochial limits are set to their service.

In printed books the resources of American libraries are now so considerable that if they can but cooperate in the interest of the scholar they may soon relieve him of recourse to Europe. In the presence of a guest from abroad, the rapture of that prospect ought perhaps to be repressed; since a book drawn to America is a book withdrawn from Europe. I doubt if that is what Dr. Hibben meant when he once remarked that as regards the wealth of knowledge "there is a universal liberty of appropriation," so that we "possess more than we earn." In the case of the present guest there may be special excuses. When he comes here to lecture we must provide him with a *lettered* audience; also, he has just told our authors that they must add a vertebra to that column which constitutes the long "tail" of literature. If they are to do so, they must have something to attach it to.—But the general justification of the appropriation is, of course, that of all banditry; a need more urgent than that of the dispossessed. Europe has already had long benefit of such possessions,—its books, its monuments, its works of art. Generations there have breathed an air toxic with them; they are in its blood,—and therefore no longer necessary to its breeding. They are necessary to us if we are to attain that understanding which will make the precepts of Europe intelligible to us.

The migration of them, therefore, leaves Europe in general calm; England alone a bit restive. The recent release to us of the papers of Sir Guy Carleton occasioned even an interpellation in the Commons. That wasn't so reasonable, seeing that when we withdrew them, and the Gage, and the Clinton, we but relieved her of uncomfortable reminders. And

we try to be considerate; we do not disturb her ancient heirlooms. We have not threatened the Elgin marbles.

Moreover, with England especially we are in exchange relations. In a happy phrase of Dr. Galsworthy, we "hang our lanterns in each other's houses." If in the course of his tour he has discovered any lantern or even tallow dip which might illumine some still dim corner of England, he is free to take it with him without payment of any export duty.

And finally, we would ask England especially to remember that all those objects—the Gainsboroughs, the Caxtons, the first folios—are but baggage in comparison with the original deprivation when, with her full concurrence, we brought away her most precious possession:—Ourselves!

Mr. Toastmaster, there was every warrant for assuming that the purposes of this Society would especially appeal to my office. If, however, you should wish to add to your list of Friends of the Princeton Library, a list of friends to that friendship, you may safely include not only every librarian, but every lover of loyalty and of learning.

Let me thank you for associating me and my office with the special tribute of this occasion. The time may come when, instead of proposing cancellation of the debts, Europe may set herself to the preparation of a counter-claim—for benefits conferred upon the American people. When she does, we shall see, high in the list of particulars, this entry: "Item, to one John Galsworthy"; and, abreast of it, under the valuations: "simply incalculable!"

"Contemporary Vision"

WE SHALL BE GLAD to enroll for a free subscription for one year to *Contemporary Vision* the first fifty libraries which request on official stationery that we enroll them for a complimentary annual subscription and promise to list this quarterly journal of poetry in their card catalogs and keep it on file for the current year.

Contemporary Vision features original poems, translations, quoted poems, reviews and critiques. It has a definite program for advancing poetry. It pays more for poetry (25c. per line) than any other poetry magazine. It includes among its contributors many of the nation's leading poets.

When finances permit, we hope to increase this list of libraries receiving the magazine gratis to one hundred.

RALPH CHEYNEY, *Editor*,
259 South 44th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Library Organizations

Ontario Library Association

THE ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION held its thirty-first annual conference on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 6th and 7th, in the Public Reference Library, Toronto. The keynote of the discussion this year was the question: "Should a person in the country be handicapped in his selection of books by his geographical location?" Miss Mary J. L. Black, of Fort William Public Library, gave a paper showing the lack of library privileges in many rural centres, and advocating a new system based on the county library scheme, which could be worked out to suit the needs of the Province of Ontario. Miss Dorothy Carlisle followed with an account of the practical application which is being tried out at the present time in Lambton County. The Association showed great interest in this new movement, passing a resolution of approval of the county library movement launched in Lambton County, hoping that the Ontario Government would give its support to movements of this kind.

After this general session the meeting divided to attend the three round table conferences which occupied the remainder of the afternoon. The Circulating Libraries, High School Libraries, and Reference and College Libraries are now organized into sections each with a splendid programme of its own which appealed to those interested in a special line.

The evening programme was one of instruction as well as entertainment when Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, President of the University of Western Ontario, gave an illustrated lecture on Sicily, giving special attention to archaeology.

Tuesday morning was devoted to the necessary business and reports of committees. The most outstanding among these was the question of pensions for librarians. Mr. W. J. Sykes, Librarian of the Ottawa Public Library, Chairman of the Committee, brought in a recommendation that the Committee work out a scheme similar to that now existing for the school teachers of the Province. There are many difficulties to be overcome and progress will necessarily be slow, but it is a fine thing to have the question dealt with by the present able committee.

A preliminary report was brought in by Mrs. Norman Lyle, Hamilton Public Library,

on books for the foreign born. Librarians are finding it difficult to get the proper books to put into the hands of the new Canadian. There are very few suitable books in existence and almost none which deal with Canadian ideals. A list was prepared and distributed, which will form a nucleus of a larger one later on. The same committee was reappointed to continue the work.

The Ontario Provincial Dramatic Library was explained by the Chairman of the Committee, Miss Marjorie Jarvis, Toronto Public Library. This Library loans plays to librarians and teachers throughout Ontario, and is the result of the work of a joint committee from the School Teachers' Federation and the Ontario Library Association.

Tuesday afternoon the Round Table for work with boys and girls met, this year organizing into a definite section after meeting for several years as an informal group. 1930 children's books were reviewed, and a Dickens play presented.

The Ontario Regional Group of Cataloguers devoted Tuesday afternoon to a discussion of "Subject Headings" which was considered from various angles.

The Club House of the Toronto Public Library again extended a welcome to the delegates, providing a high tea between the afternoon and evening sessions on Monday.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Richard E. Crouch, the Public Library, London; first vice-president, Reverend T. B. Howard, Waterford; second vice-president, Mrs. Norman Lyle, the Public Library, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, E. Blanche Steele, Public Library, Toronto.

The proceedings of the Conference are to be printed this year as a supplement to the May issue of the *Ontario Library Review*.

E. BLANCHE STEELE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Columbian Library Association

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Columbian Library Association, with delegates from Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia attending, was held April 11 at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions were arranged for the conference. At 11 a.m. there was a business meeting and election of officers. Dr. George F. Bowerman, of the Washington Public Library, was elected to

succeed Miss Adelene J. Pratt, of the Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission, as president. Other officers elected are: Vice-president from Maryland, Miss Pauline McCauley, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; vice-president from District of Columbia, Miss Faustine Dennis, Library of Congress, Washington; secretary, Mrs. Helen T. Steinbarger, Washington, and treasurer, Miss Alice V. Reynolds, Baltimore. Following short talks by representatives of visiting and member associations, Dr. Richard T. H. Halsey, resident member of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's, gave a lecture illustrated by lantern slides on Annapolis, its culture and its architecture. During the afternoon delegates visited places of special interest in Annapolis, including the Hammond-Harwood House, the Naval Academy, the Chase Home, the State House and the St. John's Library, where rare books, among them a number from King William's Library, were on exhibition. The evening session began with a dinner in Carvel Hall. Here Dr. Adolph E. Zucker, author and professor of modern languages and comparative literature at the University of Maryland, delivered the concluding address of the conference, taking as his topic "Theaterwissenschaft."

Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association

THE BOSTON CHAPTER, SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, met at the Museum of Fine Arts on Monday evening, March 30, with ninety-eight members present, thirty-five of whom had met for dinner at "Ye Picadilly" Restaurant on Boylston Street.

The president, Miss Glover, reminded the members once more of the National convention of S. L. A. to be held in Cleveland, June 10-12, and also announced that the next meeting would be a joint meeting with the Boston Group of Classifiers and Catalogers and would be held at the West Street Schrafft's on April 27.

Mr. Ashton Sanborn, Librarian of the Museum of Fine Arts, welcomed the members of the Association and gave a brief talk on the library of the Museum. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts of Europe and America. Mr. Hipkiss gave a very interesting lecture on "The Methods and Aims of the Department of Decorative Arts of Europe and America," illustrated by lantern slides.

The meeting adjourned at 8:45 P.M. and the members were given an opportunity to

personally inspect the galleries devoted to the Decorative Arts and to see the rooms which had been depicted on the screen.

ELIZABETH S. DOWNES, *Secretary.*

Broadman War Library

DEFINITE ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the housing of what many authorities consider to be the most complete and all-embracing library pertaining to the World War in existence, it was announced on April 6 by Dr. Joseph Broadman, New York City physician, 141 W. 41st Street.

During the past sixteen years, Dr. Broadman, who began his collection as a hobby at the outset of the war, has amassed more than seven-and-one-half tons of material: contemporary newspaper comment, memoirs, periodicals, rare pamphlets and propaganda, posters, letters to editors, and other data which critics and librarians state will be invaluable as an aid to historians and future generations in studying the World War in all aspects.

This collection is now contained in some forty packing cases. Dr. Broadman states that it is his desire to make this library available to the public as soon as possible. Adequate housing facilities were first essential. Through Dr. Alvin C. Goddard, executive secretary of the World Peace Commission, Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, the assistance of Mrs. Theresa Mayer Durlach, 875 Park Avenue, of New York, was obtained; and, aided by her contribution of adequate space, the Broadman collection will soon be unpacked and available for inspection.

"It was necessary for me to enlist the co-operation of some public-spirited person," Dr. Broadman said. "The generous assistance of Dr. Goddard and Mrs. Durlach in contributing this space will enable me to make further progress in making this collection available to the public."

Preservation of the material by means of special chemical process is the next step essential, Dr. Broadman states.

Library Work As A Profession

A bibliography of "Library Work as a Profession" has been compiled for the use of the students in the Gary, Indiana, Public Schools by Velma R. Shaffer, Librarian. Recently the Gary schools have been concentrating on vocational guidance, and have been trying to build up a good vocational guidance section in the library, which resulted in this timely bibliography on library work.

Among Librarians

Public and University Libraries

JULIETTE ESTEP CAMPBELL, Pittsburgh '18, has been appointed librarian of the Swissvale Public Library, Pennsylvania.

JANE CRAIG, Illinois '06, has resigned from her position in the University of California Library, in order to begin work as cataloger in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

JEAN L. M. FULLER, Pratt '28, has been appointed to the Catalog Department of Elmira College Library, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. INEZ W. NOYES, Albany '25, has accepted a temporary appointment as senior classifier in the University of Michigan Library. Mrs. Noyes was formerly head cataloger at the University of Kentucky and later was cataloger and acting assistant of the Masonic Grand Lodge Library of New York, New York City.

MRS. CORNELIA MARVIN PIERCE, for many years state librarian of Oregon, was recently appointed by the governor to the Board of Higher Education, the board which governs the University, the State Agricultural College, and the three Normal Schools of the state. Mrs. Pierce is the only woman on that board. Her appointment is for nine years.

MRS. ELLEN PAGE RINGSDORF, Pittsburgh '25, is organizing the school library at Avon Old Farms School, Avon, Connecticut.

LEAH M. SCHUEREN, Drexel '27, is librarian of the Lee Road Branch, Cleveland Heights Public Library, Ohio.

M. DOROTHY SCHWARTZER, Drexel '29, is children's librarian of the Lee Road Branch, Cleveland Heights Public Library, Ohio.

EDITH J. TILGHMAN, Western Reserve '29, is in charge of circulation at the College of Wooster Library, Wooster, Ohio.

ALLENE WHITENER has resigned her position in the cataloging department of the Queens Borough Public Library to become a member of the cataloging staff of the Union Theological Seminary Library.

ILSE WILHELMI, Columbia '29, has resigned from the Periodical Department of the University of Kansas Library to become supervisor of Departmental Libraries at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

YEHUDA YAARI, Pratt '29, formerly on the staff of the University of Jerusalem Library, has been appointed head cataloger at Queen's University Library, Kingston, Ontario.

Married

MARIE A. HELLMUTH, librarian of the Chillicothe Public Library, was married to Lewis Link of Springfield, Ohio, April 8, 1931.

AMENA PENDLETON, Pittsburgh '05, and Oliver Sloan Haines were married Saturday, November 15 at Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

MARIA SILBERMAN, cataloger on the staff of the Union Theological Seminary Library, New York City, was married to J. Henry Feibusch on March 15.

ADELAIDE MUNSON TOWNSEND, on the staff of the Queens Borough Public Library was married on February 25 to Robert A. Knight of Fairfield, Conn. Mrs. Knight is continuing her work at the Library.

Deaths

JOSEPH PLASS, in charge of the second-hand department of G. E. Stechert & Company, N. Y., died March 22. Mr. Plass had been an assistant in the Accession Department of the Library of Congress from 1906-1921.

GRACE W. WOOD, reference and arts librarian at Worcester, Mass., Public Library since 1893, died from pneumonia on March 6, 1931.

Business Libraries

HELEN McELROY, former librarian at the home office of the American Appraisal Company Milwaukee, has resigned her position to accept one in the Research Division of the A. O. Smith Corporation.

Opportunities For Librarians

Librarian, A.B. degree, one year's library school training and seven years' experience in college and public library work wishes change of position. Preferably in South or Middle West. Salary not less than \$2000 with possibility of advance. T10.

University graduate with library school training and varied experience in the cataloging department of a large library desires cataloging position, preferably in a university or special library, or one using the Library of Congress classification. T11.

Librarian, with many years varied experience in public library, desires position for the summer. Highest references. Minnesota or Dakota preferred. T12.

Young woman desires library position for the summer. Has had four years' experience in college libraries. T13.

Man, college and library school graduate, with excellent administrative experience desires position. Excellent references. Will also teach. T14.

Title Pages for League Documents

SINCE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS is supplying title and contents pages for the binding of its documents only from 1929 on, the World Peace Foundation is considering the preparation of title and contents pages for binding the previous years. In order to test the real need of such a further bibliographic tool it has prepared a sample set for the documents of the year 1928. There are 18 such volumes, the 19th consisting of the Armaments Yearbook.

This 1928 set is not prepared by the League, but by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass. The price, \$3.50 per set, represents no profit, as it will not reimburse the Foundation for combined payroll and printing costs involved in its preparation. The question of whether similar sets will be prepared for the documents for the years 1920-1927 inclusive, depends upon the use made of the 1928 set.

Some features have been introduced which do not appear in official contents pages, first the use of bold-face type to make the subject matter stand out on the page, and second, the introduction of the official numbers which are always used by writers on the League in citing this material.

The Calendar of Events

May 18-21—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at New School for Social Research, New York City.

May 23—California School Library Association, Southern Section, annual meeting at Casa del Camino, Laguna Beach.

May 29—Eastern Oregon Library Association, annual meeting in La Grande, Oregon.

June 5—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting at Newport, Rhode Island.

June 10-12—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio. Post-conference meeting, June 13, Detroit, Mich.

June 15-17—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Gearhart, Oregon.

June 22-27—American Library Association, annual meeting at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

June 22-27—National Association of State Librarians, annual meeting in New Haven, Conn., at the same time as the A.L.A.

Sept. 21-26—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

Oct. 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at Greenwich, Conn.

Oct. 7-9—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at Battle Creek.

For Sale

Complete set of *Illustrated London News* from 1842 to 1919. Part bound, large number of them in paper covers. Mrs. S. B. Herrick, 555 Haverhill St., Lawrence, Mass.

Princeton University Library will be glad to sell any of the following at \$1.00 a volume: Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities, 1902; Moody's Manual of Railroad and Corporation Securities, 1908; 1910, 1911, 1913, 2 vols.; 1914, vol. 2; 1915, 2 vols.; Poor's Manual of Industrials, 1910-1917; Poor's Manual of Public Utilities, 1913. Most of the volumes are in good condition.

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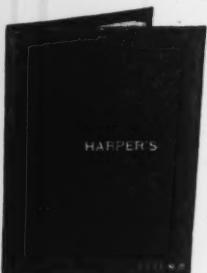


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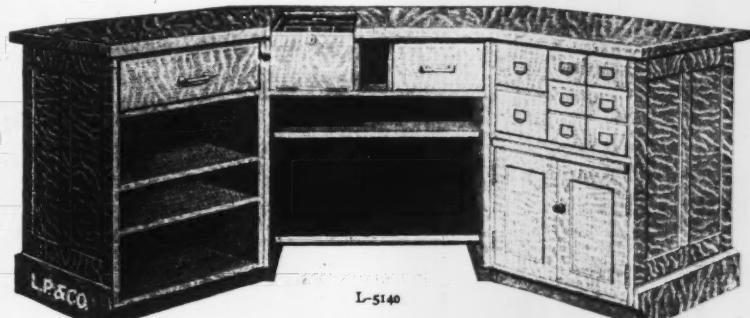
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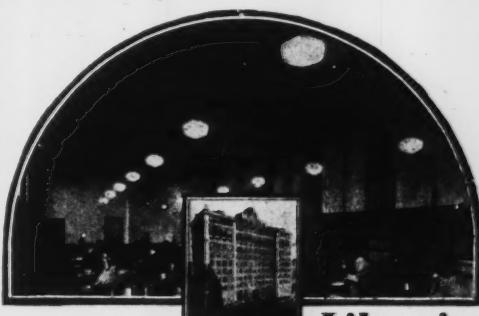
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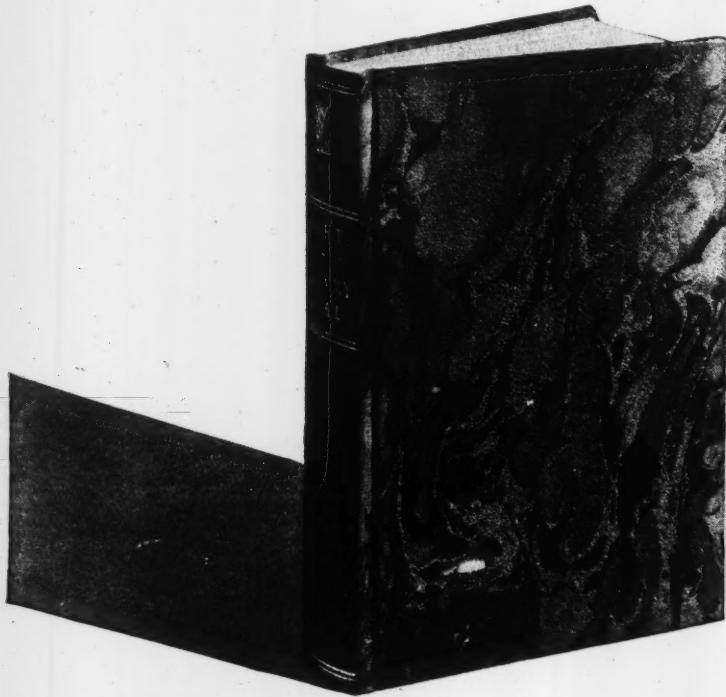
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